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Results of a Judicial Survey on the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services

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UNIVERSITY OF BALTIMORE SCHOOL OF LAW



**CENTER FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN
AND THE COURTS**

Results of a Judicial Survey on the Maryland
Department of Juvenile Services

BY

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RESULTS OF A JUDICIAL SURVEY ON THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The University of Baltimore School of Law's Center for Families, Children and the Courts (CFCC) undertakes in this report to examine the interface between the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) and Maryland's Circuit Court judges and masters. The survey, consisting of 50 questions, was developed by CFCC staff in collaboration with an Advisory Committee composed of several Circuit Court judges and masters, as well as senior DJS staff. The questionnaire was sent in mid-January, 2004, to the 136 judges and 50 masters currently serving on the Circuit Court. CFCC received a total of 94 responses—approximately 50 percent of the total number distributed. CFCC had responses from about 75 percent of the currently presiding judges and masters.

The University of Baltimore's Schaefer Center for Public Policy and CFCC performed an SPSS statistical data analysis of the survey questionnaires. In addition, CFCC staff and University of Baltimore School of Law students interviewed 22 judges and masters to elicit more detailed responses regarding the information they had provided in the questionnaire itself.

This report is based on the data, the statistical analysis, and the interviews performed from January, 2004, until the end of March, 2004. It presents and compares the responses and comments, grouped according to five broad areas: DJS recommendations and reports; DJS services and programs; juvenile justice goals; information sharing; and policy-making.

DJS RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

According to our survey data, judges and masters place significant importance on DJS recommendations. Other findings include:

- ▶ **The quality of the DJS written report is the most influential factor in determining reliance.**

- ▮ Respondents take DJS recommendations most often into account when making disposition/placement and type of care decisions.
- ▮ A significant percentage of respondents tend to follow DJS recommendations in a majority of the cases.
- ▮ Well over half of the respondents say they are either very or somewhat confident in all types of DJS recommendations.
- ▮ Use of the Risk Assessment Instrument would increase reliance on DJS recommendations.
- ▮ Judges/masters would like to be able to specify a particular placement.

DJS SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

The survey data and interviews indicate that judges and masters, especially in Baltimore but also throughout the state, have substantial concerns about placement of children in DJS facilities. Nearly a third say children are not placed in timely fashion; a quarter say they are. Nearly half are somewhat confident in DJS' ability to match youth to the most appropriate services, but few are very confident. A vast majority of respondents believe that detention centers are generally of moderate or moderately low quality. This perception is underscored in the interviews conducted by project staff, in which a large number of judges and masters expressed concerns about the availability of programs and treatment for juveniles, especially sex offenders and those with mental health problems.

COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

Many of the respondents are at least somewhat informed about community-based services (significantly fewer in Baltimore feel that they are very informed about these services, as compared to the rest of the state), but the vast majority still look to DJS for information about these services. Over half of those participating in the survey have visited detention or resident institutions/programs. It is noteworthy that respondents, even those who have already visited DJS institutions/programs, are very interested in visiting detention centers.

JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS

The stated mission of DJS is to provide “balanced and restorative justice...to ensure the public safety and protection of the community, to hold juvenile offenders accountable to victims and communities, and to develop youth competency and character to assist them in becoming responsible and productive members of society.” In contrast, nearly half of the surveyed judges and masters believe that rehabilitation is the number one component of DJS’ mission, with over one-third of the respondents saying that protection of public safety is the number one priority. The importance of communication between DJS and the judiciary, beginning with the public policy that drives their direction, is underscored by the fact that well over half of those surveyed believe that rehabilitation and protection of public safety should constitute DJS priorities.

COLLECTING AND SHARING INFORMATION

According to the survey, courts perform virtually no data collection or analysis. While a majority of respondents say their staffs meet regularly with DJS representatives, they also add that they would very much like to get more information from DJS about community-based services.

Other findings include:

- 87 percent of respondents do not know whether DJS programs are routinely evaluated for outcome objectives.
- 82 percent do not know whether DJS holds resource “fairs” for court staff.
- 62 percent say that DJS does not provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates.
- 57 percent report that DJS does not provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates.
- 44 percent (and 62 percent of those currently presiding) say that DJS does not provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates.

POLICY

With respect to specific policy, respondents maintain that current probation terms are not too harsh. In addition, they believe:

- ▮ **Probation terms and conditions should be tailored to individual youth.**
- ▮ **The law should not be changed in order to enable DJS to modify terms and conditions of probation without a court hearing.**
- ▮ **Judges/masters should be included when DJS is developing significant policy changes.**

A large number of judges/masters feel that court input into DJS policy-making should consist of participation by judges/court staff in regular meetings with DJS leaders and staff, and nearly three-quarters believe that court input should be solicited in periodic written updates on policy development, including invitations to submit comments. A substantial majority of respondents believe that DJS should inform the court of policy changes by means of periodic written updates on policy development; nearly as many think that this also could consist of regular meetings between judges and/or court staff and DJS leaders and staff. Fewer than half feel that DJS should be informed of policy changes simply through e-mail or memos.

In general, the judges and masters interviewed expressed optimism regarding Secretary Montague's leadership. Several indicated that there was an improvement in the relationship between DJS and the judges since Secretary Montague took office, especially in the increased number of conferences and meetings offering opportunities for exchange of information and views.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Advisory Committee members and project staff formulated a number of recommendations to improve the interface between judges/masters and DJS based on the survey results. These include:

- ▮ **Create a Bench Book for juvenile and family court judges and masters, to include information on community resources and alternatives to detention, relevant statutory and case law, Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR), and Maryland Rules.**

- ▶ Develop a “dispositional resource directory/inventory” for judges, masters, and DJS that would identify community-based disposition resources within respective jurisdictions.
- ▶ Develop “performance standards and measures” for DJS-court collaboration, similar to the “Performance Standards and Measures for Maryland’s Family Divisions,” authored by CFCC.
- ▶ Provide technical assistance and guidance to juvenile courts regarding the collection of demographic data.
- ▶ Capitalize on existing opportunities, such as the annual juvenile court conference, to enable DJS to inform judges and masters about its mission, goals, and resources available to the judiciary.
- ▶ Hold a series of county-by-county workshops for judges, masters, court staff, service providers, DJS staff, and community leaders to expand and/or strengthen collaboration, resource development, and alternatives to detention.
- ▶ Fully integrate juvenile delinquency jurisdiction into the Family Divisions so that juvenile court judges/masters and DJS are able to combine resources and take advantage of resources and programs available to the Family Divisions.¹

¹See Gloria Danziger, Esq. and Barbara A. Babb, “A Strong Presence in the Life of a Child: A Report on Unified Family Court and Juvenile Delinquency Matters,” Center for Families, Children and the Courts (November 2003) for a full explanation of the benefits involved in incorporating juvenile delinquency into the family court structure.

RESULTS OF A JUDICIAL SURVEY ON THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES

Gloria Danzinger*

Barbara A. Babb**

The recent release of a Justice Department report has found substantial civil rights violations at two Maryland juvenile detention centers as the latest in a series of high-profile incidents involving Maryland's Department of Juvenile Services (DJS). Juvenile Justice Secretary Kenneth C. Montague, Jr. has grappled with these problems since assuming leadership of DJS. With the media emphasizing allegations of abuse in various youth detention facilities, however, there is little public attention focused on the numerous other critical aspects of DJS' operation. The University of Baltimore School of Law's Center for Families, Children and the Courts (CFCC) undertakes in this report to examine one such aspect: the interface between DJS and Maryland's Circuit Court judges and masters.

In every delinquency hearing throughout the state, a DJS representative is assigned to present a report and recommendation for placement of the juvenile. The report includes information on a juvenile's treatment record, past violations, psychological assessment, and family situation. Placement options range from secure detention to electronic monitoring to community service. The DJS report is only one component of the interface between judges, masters, and DJS—it is a paper record of what is, or should be, an in-depth look at the life of any juvenile involved with the court. Over and above this report, there is the relationship between the DJS worker and the court. In some courtrooms, there is a longstanding connection, both professional and personal, between the DJS worker and the judge; in others, there is a revolving door of

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different and new DJS workers with little, if any, opportunity to develop a connection with the judge or master.

Any examination of the nature of the relationship between judges/masters and DJS workers must address a number of diverse questions. How well do the judges and masters know the DJS workers? Are judges and masters familiar with the qualifications of these representatives? To what extent do judges and masters rely on DJS reports in their decision-making? How confident are they in DJS' recommendations in different types of cases? This report answers these and other related questions based on a survey by CFCC of all Maryland Circuit Court judges and masters.

The survey (*Appendix 1*), consisting of 50 questions, was developed by CFCC staff in collaboration with an Advisory Committee (*Appendix 2*) composed of several Circuit Court judges and masters, as well as senior DJS staff. The questionnaire was sent in mid-January, 2004, to the 136 judges and 50 masters² currently serving on the Circuit Court. After at least one follow-up phone call by the beginning of February, 2004, to each judge and master who had not returned the survey, CFCC received a total of 94 responses—approximately 50 percent of the total number distributed. CFCC had responses from about 75 percent of the currently presiding judges and masters (53 questionnaires received out of 78 currently presiding judges and masters). A total of 94 percent of the respondents either had presided over juvenile delinquency cases in the past or were currently presiding.

The University of Baltimore's Schaefer Center for Public Policy and CFCC performed an SPSS statistical data analysis of the survey questionnaires. In addition, CFCC staff and University of Baltimore School of Law students interviewed 22 judges and masters to elicit more detailed responses regarding the information they had provided in the questionnaire itself.

This report is based on the data, the statistical analysis, and the interviews performed from January, 2004, until the end of March, 2004.³ It presents and compares the responses and comments, grouped according to five broad areas⁴:

²Based on the Maryland Organizational Structure of Circuit Court Judges, as updated on February 23, 2004, *Maryland State Archives*.

³In the narrative portion of the report, each decimal is rounded to the nearest whole number, while the exact percentage is found in the accompanying charts.

⁴The survey instrument also contained several questions regarding judicial training. The results of those questions are discussed in *Appendix 2*.

DJS recommendations and reports: This section includes information on judges'/masters' familiarity with the qualifications and training of DJS workers appearing in their courtrooms; the factors that influence their reliance on DJS recommendations; the extent to which they take into account DJS recommendations in their decision-making; their level of confidence in DJS reports and recommendations; and their views on the use of a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) by DJS workers.

DJS services and programs: This section looks at the respondents' confidence in DJS' ability to match youth to appropriate services, their opinions of DJS-related services, their expectations with respect to receiving information from DJS about community services, and their familiarity with DJS programs.

Juvenile justice goals: The report describes judges'/masters' views regarding DJS' mission and their opinions on what constitutes DJS' responsibilities to the court.

Information-sharing: The report also examines the extent to which courts themselves collect certain demographic data, whether there are regular updates and/or meetings between DJS representatives and the courts to provide information about community resources, those instances in which judges/masters would like special reports from DJS, and the frequency with which DJS provides special reports to judges/masters.

Policy-making: Finally, the report presents respondents' views on probation policy and their preferred level of participation in significant DJS policy-making.

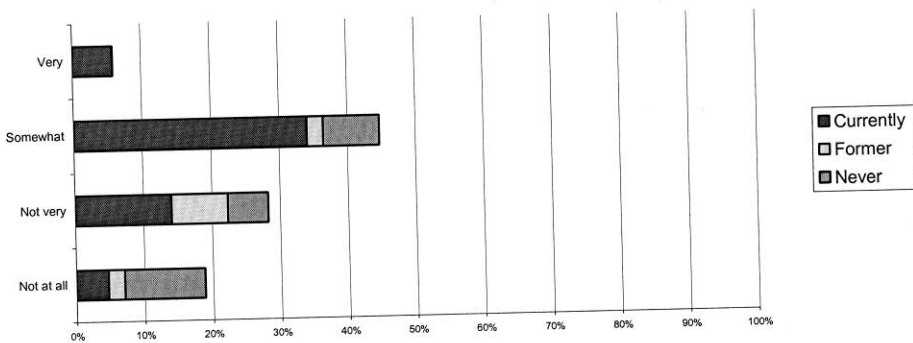
DJS REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the large number of DJS workers appearing before judges/masters or providing reports and recommendations to the court, it is not surprising that our analysis finds the level of familiarity with DJS worker qualifications is not a decisive factor in a judge's/master's confidence in DJS reports. Nearly half (45 percent) of the survey respondents express that they are "somewhat" informed about the qualifications of the DJS workers who appear before them. Separating out those judges and masters who currently are presiding, we see that over half (56 percent) are "somewhat" informed about those qualifications.

While a significant percentage of judges and masters are somewhat knowledgeable about DJS workers' qualifications, it is interesting to note that the next highest percentage of respondents (28 percent) are not very informed about DJS worker qualifications and training, and 19 percent are not at all

informed about these factors. Only approximately 6 percent of the surveyed judges and masters are very informed about the DJS workers' qualifications. (Note: In all of the following charts, "currently" refers to judges and masters who are serving at the time of publication in juvenile courts; "former" refers to judges and masters who have served in juvenile court but no longer do so; and "never" refers to those who have never served in juvenile court.)

HOW INFORMED ARE JUDGES/MASTERS ABOUT DJS WORKER QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING?



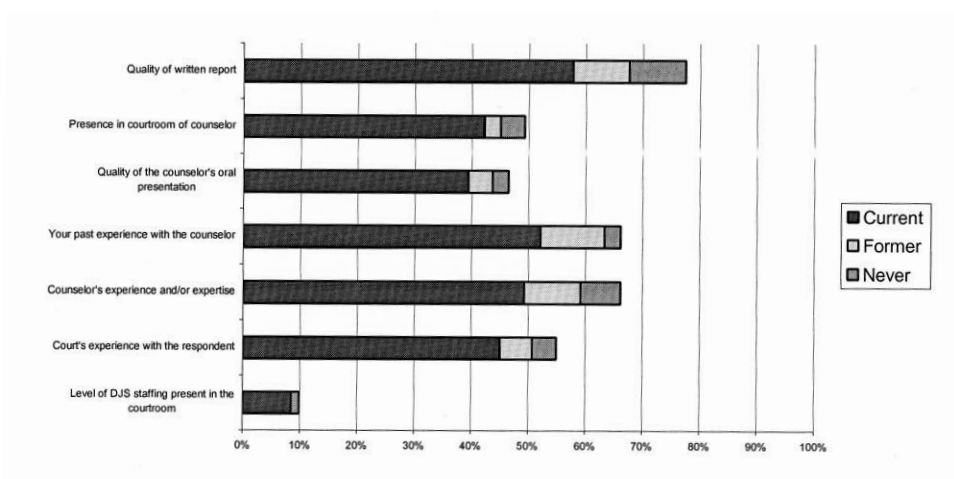
Although a substantial majority of Maryland's judges and masters range from having no familiarity with DJS workers' qualifications to "some" familiarity, responses to subsequent questions in the survey indicate that many judges/masters nevertheless place importance on DJS recommendations. Nearly 80 percent of our respondents indicate that they take into account DJS recommendations in forming decisions.

What factors, then, determine whether or not a judge/master takes a DJS recommendation into consideration when making a decision? A substantial majority (78 percent) replies that the quality of the DJS counselor's written report most influences their reliance on that recommendation. During interviews with both DJS staff and judges/masters, however, it has become evident that, given the typically large caseload of DJS workers, there is often simply not enough time to develop a truly comprehensive written report, especially in more urban areas.

This being the case, what other factors influence a judge's/master's reliance on a DJS recommendation? The quality of the DJS written report is closely followed by the judge's/master's past experience with the DJS counselor (66 percent) and the counselor's experience and/or expertise (66 percent).

Not quite half of the survey respondents felt that the presence in the courtroom of the DJS counselor constituted a factor that influenced their reliance on a DJS recommendation. The same held true for the quality of the counselor's oral presentation (47 percent). Even more pointedly, only 10 percent of respondents felt that the level of DJS staffing in the courtroom was a factor influencing their reliance on a DJS recommendation.

FACTORS INFLUENCING RELIANCE ON DJS RECOMMENDATIONS



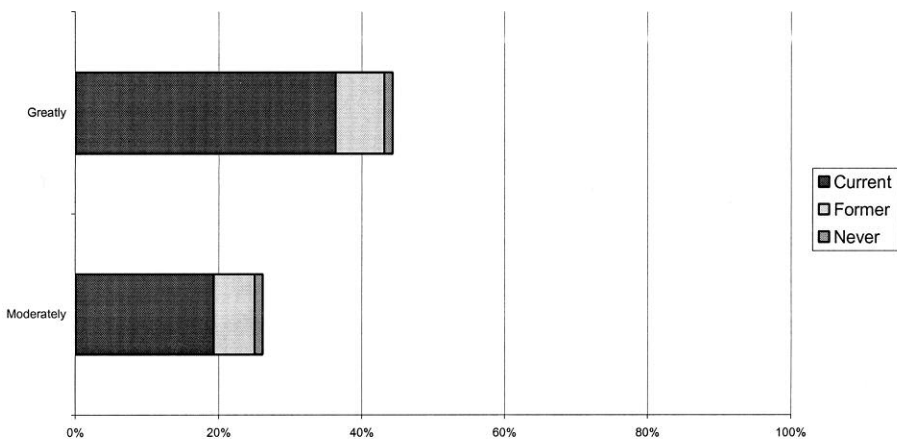
Based on these responses, it appears that a DJS worker's written report, experience, expertise, and past experience with the judge/master outweigh those factors relating to the worker's actual presence in the courtroom. This has important implications for training DJS workers: experience and expertise (both in terms of training and with the court itself), as reflected in the quality of the written reports, should be emphasized. On the other hand, our findings reveal that frequently judges/masters in more rural and smaller jurisdictions tend to have close working relationships with—and high confidence in—their DJS workers. As one Talbot County judge has told us, all four of the DJS workers are in his courtroom when juvenile cases are heard—one of the benefits of working in a “small town.” Another judge from a rural area has commented that he has known the DJS workers in his courtroom for years and that the atmosphere in the courtroom tends to be more casual and relaxed than that of a larger jurisdiction. Consequently, this judge feels that the DJS workers in his courtroom know exactly what his expectations are, particularly that “the facts should support the findings.” He also believes that the DJS workers and he

share the same juvenile justice philosophy—a factor, he has added, that may well be responsible for his high degree of satisfaction with their reports.

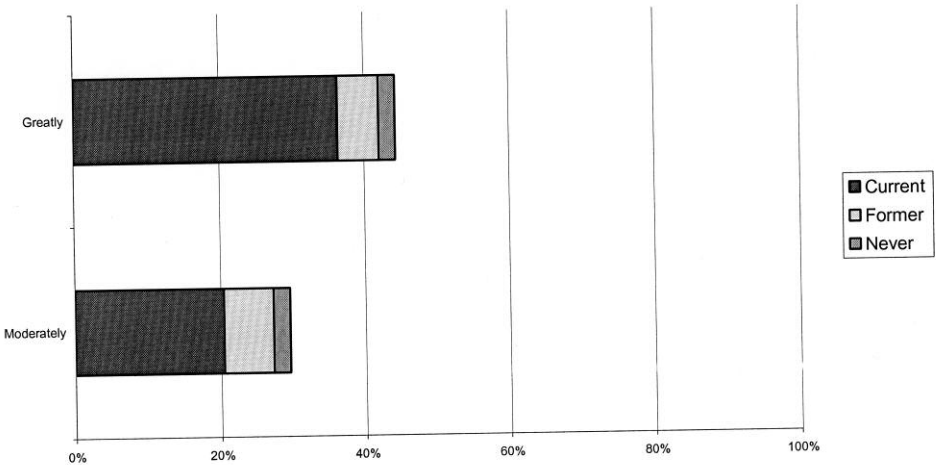
The next five questions were geared to determine the extent to which judges and masters take into account DJS recommendations with respect to specific decisions (detention; type of care; waivers; dispositions/placements; and graduated sanctions).

In the case of both dispositions/placements and type of care decisions, not quite half (44 percent) of the respondents indicated that they took DJS recommendations greatly into account, although, among currently presiding judges, that figure rose to 60 percent for both types of decisions. Approximately one-third (30 percent) of the total respondents took DJS recommendations moderately into account when making disposition/placement decisions, and one-quarter (26 percent) took them moderately into account when making type of care decisions.

**EXTENT TO WHICH DJS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CONSIDERED
WHEN FORMING TYPE OF CARE DECISIONS**

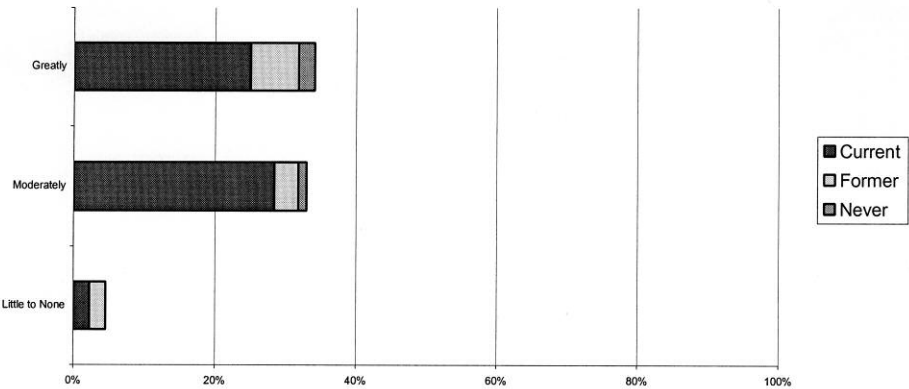


**EXTENT TO WHICH DJS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CONSIDERED
WHEN FORMING DISPOSITION/PLACEMENT DECISIONS**

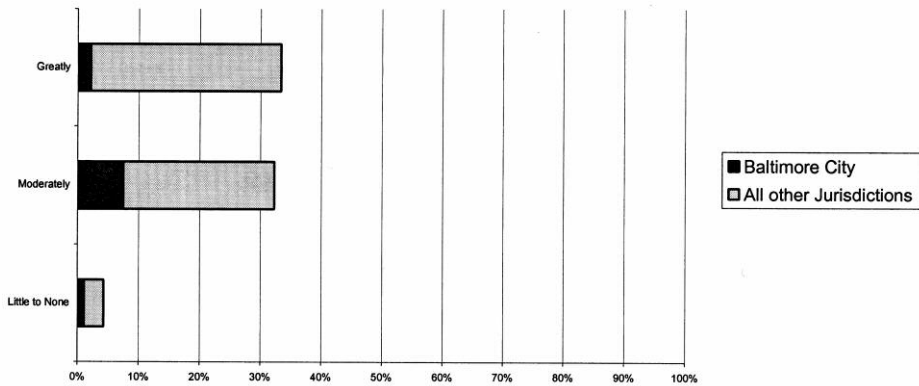


About one-third of the respondents took DJS recommendations greatly into account when making detention decisions (34 percent) and graduated sanction decisions (33 percent), and one-third took the recommendations moderately into account when making these same types of decisions. When looking only at currently presiding judges/masters, those numbers increased to 42 percent of judges/masters who took DJS recommendations greatly into account when making detention decisions and 47 percent who took those recommendations moderately into account.

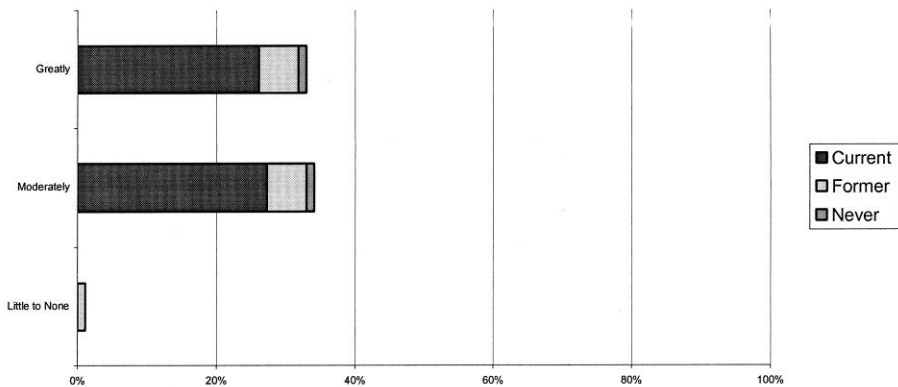
**EXTENT TO WHICH DJS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
WHEN MAKING DETENTION DECISIONS**



**EXTENT TO WHICH DJS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
WHEN MAKING DETENTION DECISIONS**



**EXTENT TO WHICH DJS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
WHEN MAKING GRADUATED SANCTION DECISIONS**

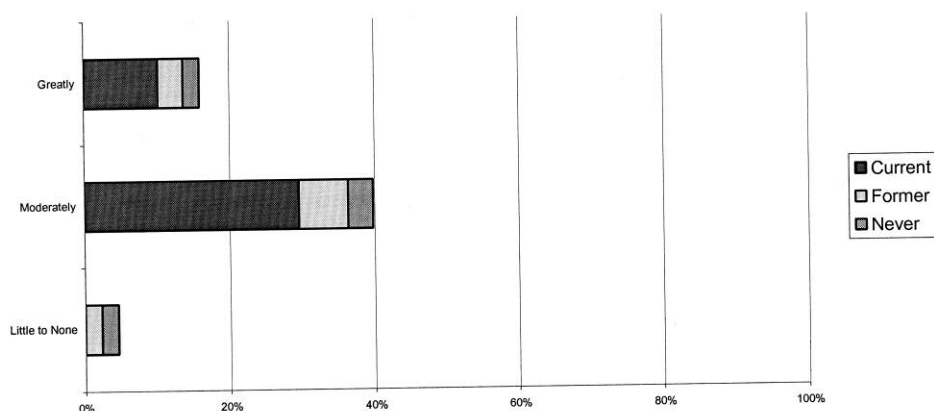


It is interesting to note the difference between the extent to which judges/masters take into account DJS recommendations with respect to dispositions/placements and type of care decisions, as contrasted with detention and graduated sanction decisions. In one interview, a Baltimore City master distinguishes between DJS detention recommendations, on which he places little or no weight, and recommendations regarding dispositions, type of care, and graduated sanctions, on which he places moderate weight. He believes that recom-

mendations regarding detention—unlike other types of recommendations—are based on the number of spaces available in a given area rather than the quality of services for youth. In general, judges/masters are highly critical of the placement facilities for juveniles, to the point where, according to several of those interviewed, they simply refuse to place youth in certain detention facilities, preferring to send them back to their parents/caregivers.

The only instance in which respondents took little or no account of DJS recommendations was in the area of waivers (5 percent), although the greatest number of respondents (40 percent) still took DJS recommendations moderately into account in these types of decisions.

EXTENT TO WHICH DJS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CONSIDERED WHEN MAKING WAIVER DECISIONS



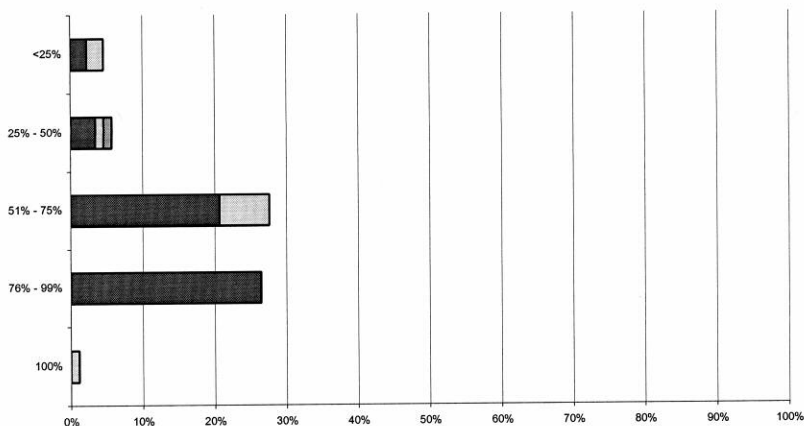
While many judges/masters take DJS recommendations into account in forming various types of decisions, it is wrong to assume that they always agree with those recommendations.⁵ They do seem to follow those recommendations in a significant percentage of cases. For example, one-third (32 percent) of the respondents say they follow the DJS recommendation in 75-80 percent of their detention decisions,⁶ with 17 percent indicating they follow the recommendation in half of their decisions. Only 15 percent of the judges/masters indicate that they take the DJS recommendation into account in fewer than 25 percent of their detention decisions. Disposition/placement decisions present an even stronger reliance on DJS recommendations: 40 percent take DJS recommen-

⁵Many respondents inserted percentage ranges other than those specified in the questionnaire when answering Question 15. (See *Appendix*, p. 55)

⁶Designated by "other" in the chart, but not included in the graph.

dations into account in 75-90 percent of their decisions, with nearly one-fifth (18 percent) saying that they take the DJS recommendations into account in 50 percent of their decisions. An extremely small minority (1 percent) report that they take the DJS recommendation into account in fewer than 25 percent of their disposition/placement decisions.

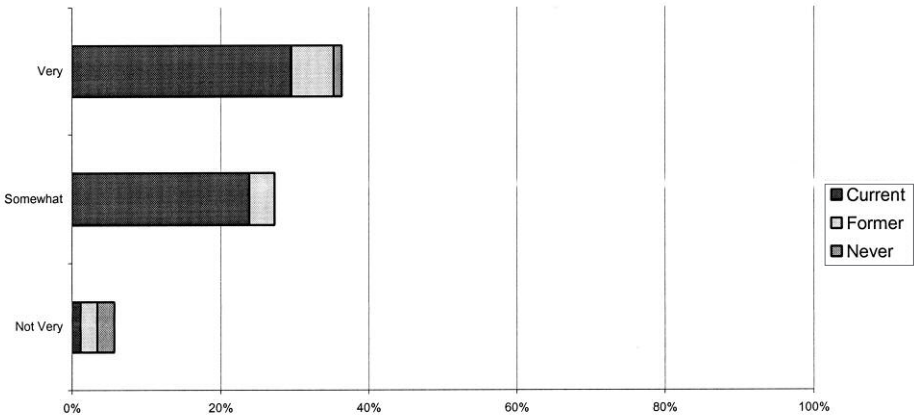
HOW OFTEN DO YOU FOLLOW DJS RECOMMENDATIONS WHEN MAKING DETENTION DECISIONS?



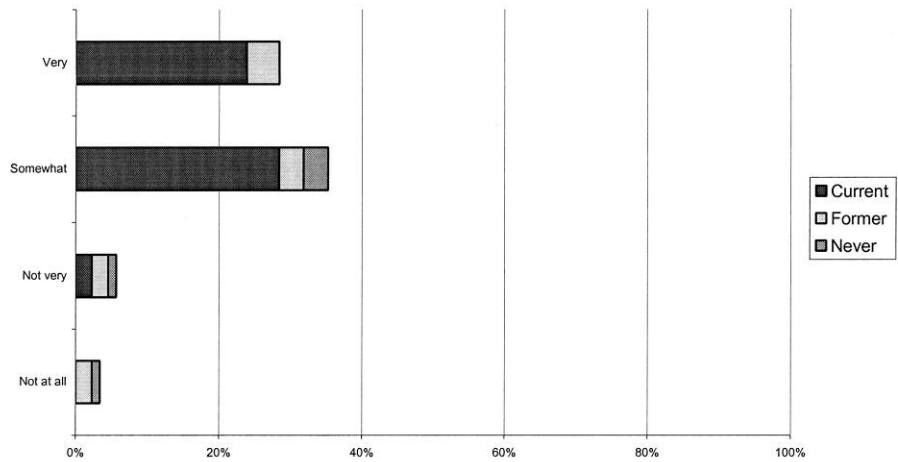
These figures are not surprising, given the level of confidence in DJS workers expressed by judges and masters who tend to give consideration to DJS recommendations in the first place. This is particularly noticeable among judges/masters in more rural jurisdictions.

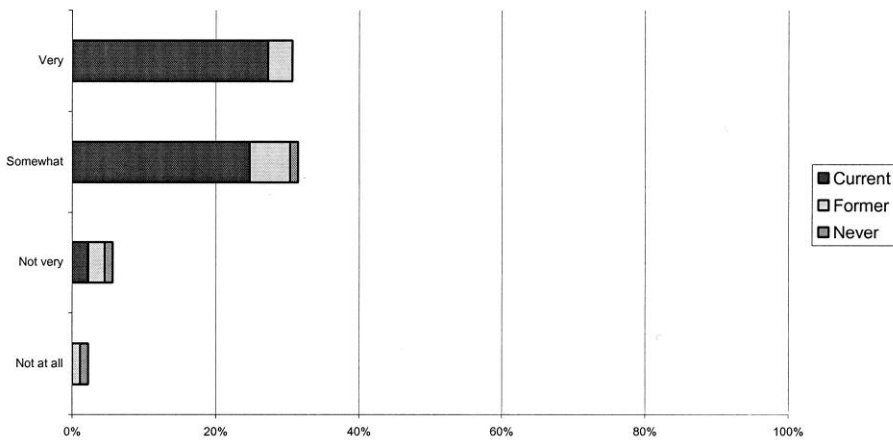
A series of questions asked judges and masters about their level of confidence in DJS pre-disposition reports, detention recommendations, decisions regarding release from detention, and disposition/placement recommendations. In each case, well over half of the respondents (ranging from 63-65 percent) indicated that they were either very or somewhat confident in all types of DJS recommendations. Only 6 percent were not very confident in pre-disposition reports, 9 percent not very or not at all confident in detention recommendations, 8 percent not very or not at all confident in release from detention recommendations, and 6 percent not very confident in disposition/placement recommendations.

LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DJS PRE-DISPOSITION REPORTS



LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN THE DETENTION RECOMMENDATIONS OF DJS



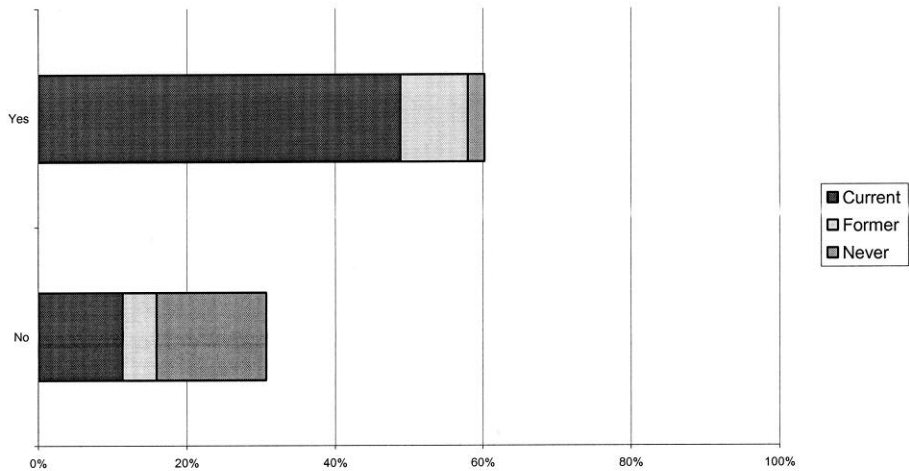
LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN DJS DECISIONS REGARDING RELEASE FROM DETENTION

One judge who is not very confident in DJS pre-disposition reports has singled out the timeliness of the report as a critical factor in lowering her confidence. She has explained that she wants the reports prior to the hearing, but she does not always get them in time to read them before making a decision. As she has explained, delayed reports are unacceptable, given that she needs to be educated as to the case and the child in order to “render a complete decision with a thoughtful degree of authority.” She has noted that, by way of contrast, CINA pre-disposition reports are usually very thorough.

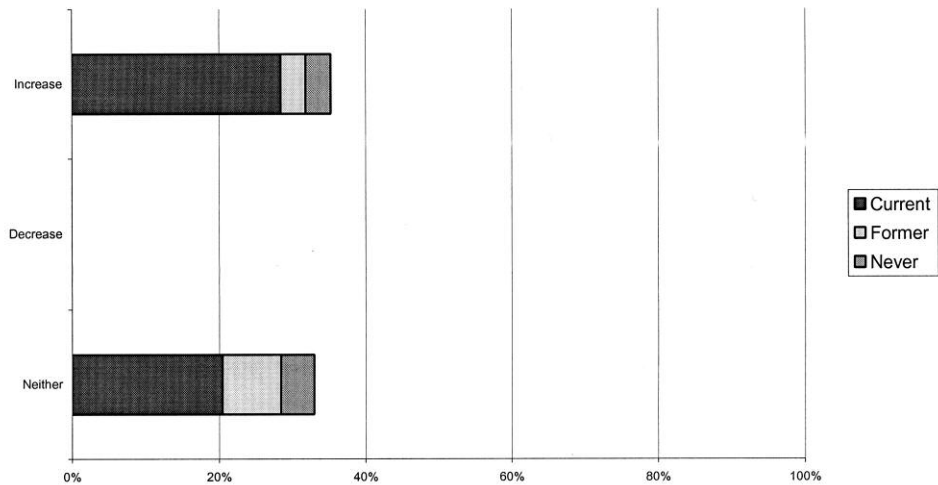
A judge from a rural county provided a glowing report of his level of satisfaction with DJS pre-disposition reports. He described the reports as several pages long, discussing the statutes and their relevance to the issues raised by the case, and generally “filling in all the blanks that need to be filled in regarding the requirements of relevant statutes.”

While the level of confidence in DJS detention recommendations is relatively high and a clear majority of judges/masters take into account—and often follow—DJS recommendations when making detention decisions, the use of a validated detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) would increase their reliance on DJS detention recommendations. A majority (60 percent) of those surveyed across the state are familiar with the RAI, and 81 percent are familiar with it in Baltimore City. More important, nearly half (47 percent) of the presiding juvenile court judges/masters in the state and three-fourths (75 percent) of those in Baltimore indicate that the use by DJS of an RAI would increase their reliance on DJS detention recommendations.

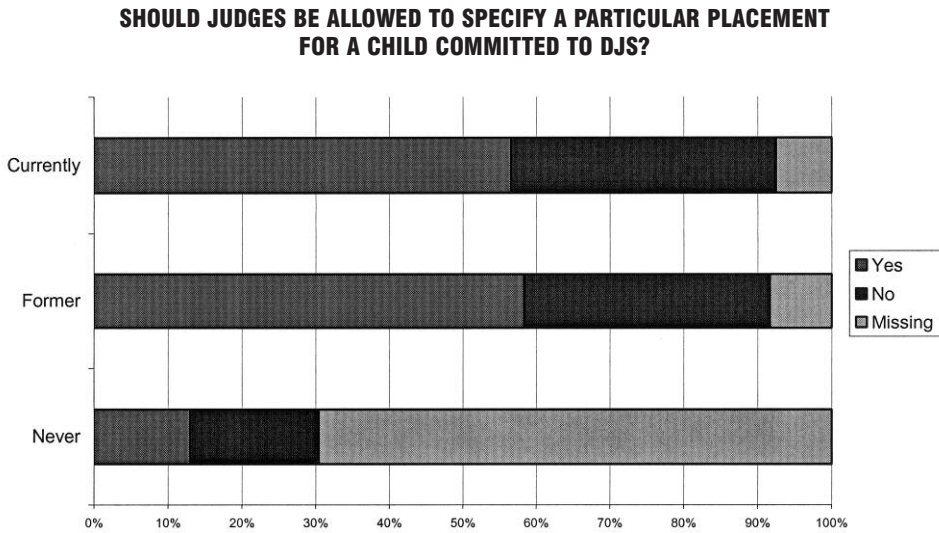
DO YOU KNOW WHAT A RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT (RAI) IS?



WOULD THE USE OF AN RAI IMPACT YOUR RELIANCE ON DJS RECOMMENDATIONS?



Even with high levels of confidence in DJS recommendations and the apparent interest in implementation of the RAI, over half (57 percent) of the currently presiding juvenile judges/masters, nevertheless, would like to be allowed to specify a particular placement for a child committed to DJS. That figure drops significantly (to 46 percent) when including the responses of all Circuit Court judges/masters, nearly one-third (31 percent) of whom do not believe they should be allowed to specify a particular placement.



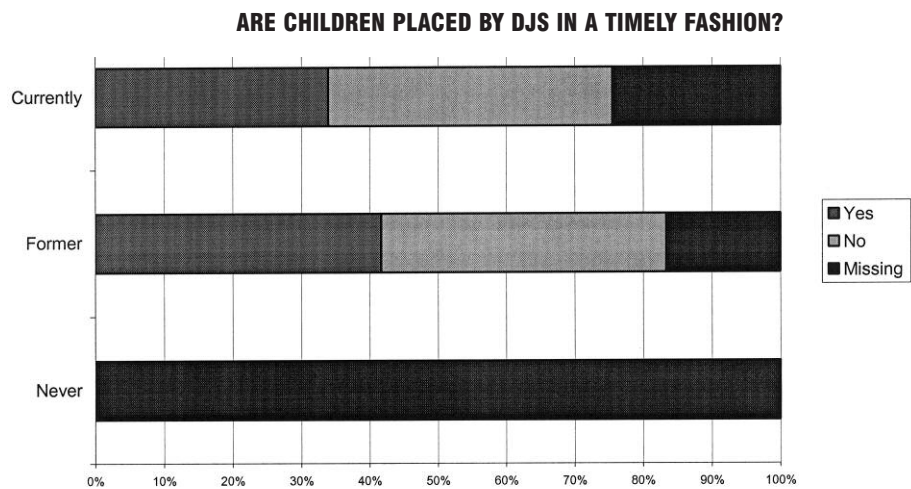
A Talbot County judge with 14 years of experience expressed his opposition to allowing judges to specify a particular placement in terms of budget constraints. He explained that judges should not be allowed to specify placements because of their lack of familiarity with the costs involved in a given admission to a facility. On the other hand, he said, DJS’ position was to manage the task “from a fiscal perspective.” A Howard County judge voiced similar concerns, saying that judges would “dream up” a placement with no idea of the cost.

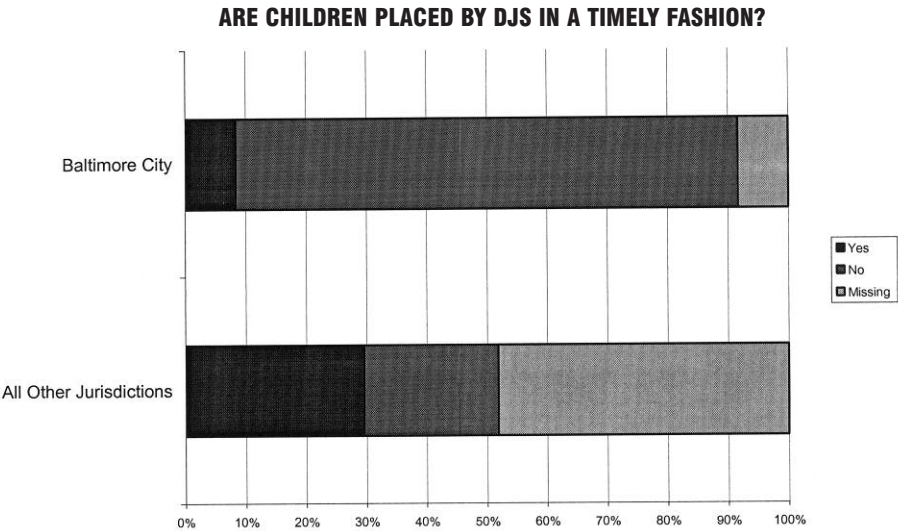
In contrast, a St. Mary’s master has told us that judges should be able to specify a particular placement because the “politics of the executive and legislative branches should not influence the judicial branch.” He agrees with the Talbot County judge that certain DJS recommendations are based on financial considerations rather than on finding the best placement designed to prevent juveniles from becoming adult criminals, but he argues that this is precisely why judges should be allowed to make specific placements. They are impervious to budgetary constraints and focus instead on the welfare of the juvenile. A Montgomery County judge has expressed the belief that judges are the ones who ultimately answer to the community and should exercise some control in the decision about where a juvenile should be placed. He has maintained that, if a child is placed in a particular program or center and during his/her stay there injures another juvenile, it is the judge who is held accountable.

DJS SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

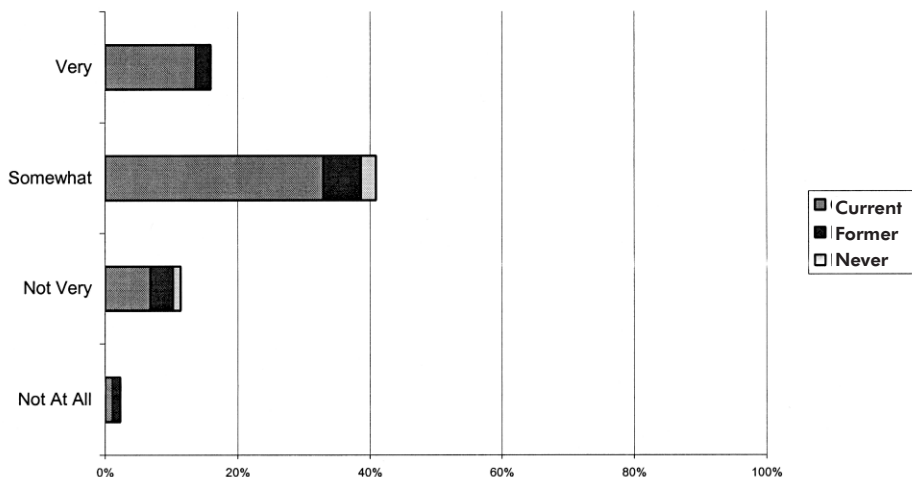
While judges/masters generally express a great deal of confidence in and reliance on DJS recommendations, the survey indicates somewhat less confidence in DJS placements and facilities. While many of the interviewed judges/masters recognize that DJS is suffering from an inadequate budget and over-worked staff, there is clearly a gap between the acknowledged expertise of DJS workers, on the one hand, and the effectiveness of the placements, on the other hand.

For example, in response to a question about placements, nearly a third (31 percent) of the respondents have replied that children are not placed by DJS in a timely fashion, while a quarter (26 percent) have replied that they are. When looking only at currently presiding juvenile court judges/masters, these figures rise to 42 percent who do not believe children are placed in a timely fashion, and 34 percent who do. The greatest gap is in Baltimore City, where 83 percent of the judges/masters do not believe that DJS places children in a timely fashion, and only 8 percent do.





The survey indicates that the level of confidence in DJS’ ability to match youth to the most appropriate services is not commensurate with the level of confidence in DJS reports. Only 16 percent of the respondents are very confident in DJS’ ability to match youth to the most appropriate services. The level rises significantly (41 percent) for respondents who are somewhat confident, with 11 percent saying they are not very confident and 2 percent not at all confident in DJS’ ability to match youth to the most appropriate services. Baltimore City presents a stark contrast: half of the judges/masters reply that they are not very confident in DJS’ ability to match youth to the most appropriate services, while no one says they are very confident, and one-third (33 percent) say that they are somewhat confident.

HOW CONFIDENT ARE YOU IN DJS'S ABILITY TO MATCH YOUTH TO THE MOST APPROPRIATE SERVICES?

Judges and masters do make a distinction between the ability of DJS to match youth and the quality of the services themselves. In interviews conducted by project staff, several judges and masters have said that the problem is in large part due to a lack of available and adequate services. One respondent, after indicating that he is not very confident in DJS' ability to match youth to the most appropriate services, complains that there is a "lack of creativity at the highest levels in formulating and finding appropriate services."

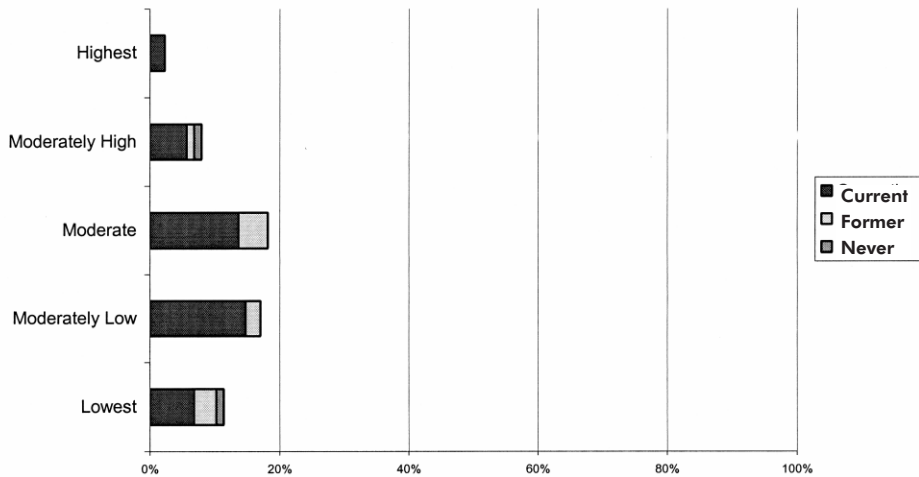
The perception that there is a substantial difference between DJS' ability to match youth to services, on the one hand, and the quality of available services, on the other hand, is reinforced by a survey question asking whether DJS staff have the expertise necessary to determine the most appropriate treatment for delinquent youth. Over half (55 percent) of the respondents—and nearly three-fourths (72 percent) of the currently presiding judges/masters—state that DJS staff do have the necessary expertise.

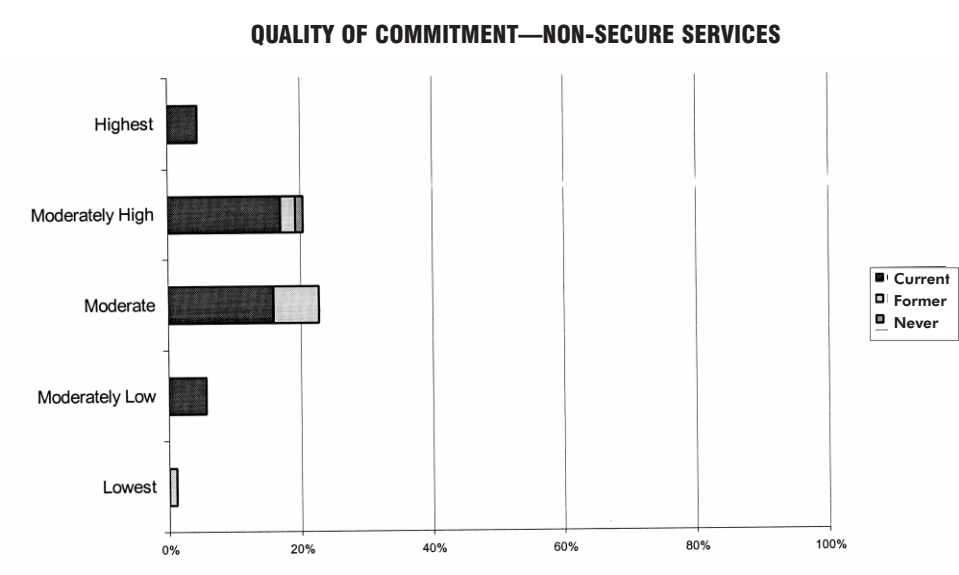
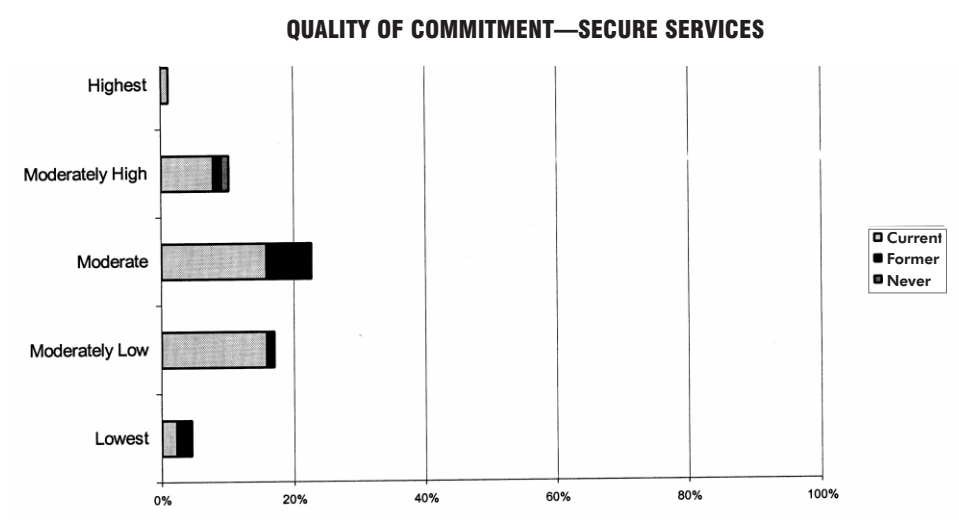
On the other hand, judges/masters told a very different story when it came to ranking various DJS-related services. With respect to secure detention centers and "committed-pending placement" centers (both of which include Hickey, Cheltenham, Carter, Noyes, and Waxter, with BCJJC serving only as a secure detention center), over one-quarter (28 percent) of the judges/masters ranked secure detention centers as being of "lowest" (11 percent) or "moderately low" quality. Nearly one-third ranked "committed-pending placement" as being of "lowest" (14 percent) or "moderately low" (16 percent) quality. Only 10 percent of the respondents ranked secure detention centers as being of the

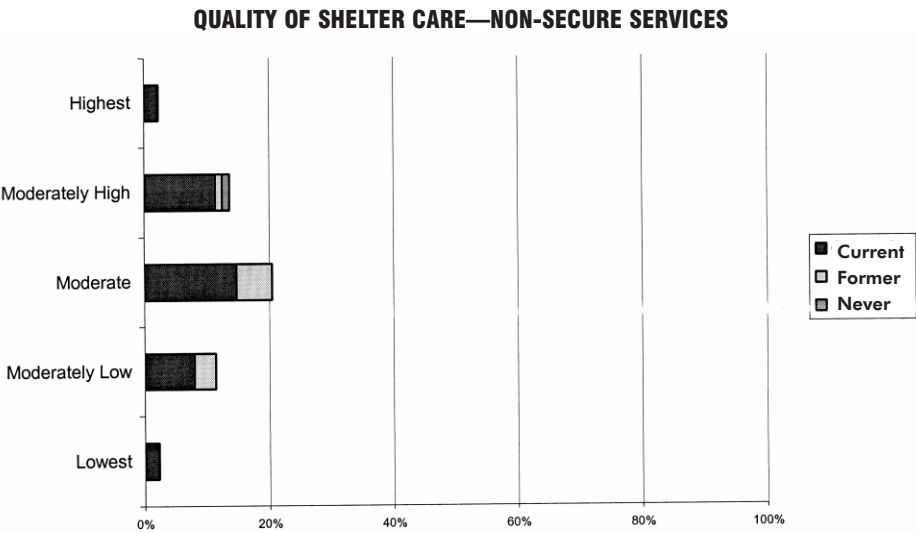
highest or moderately high quality, while 18 percent ranked them as being of moderate quality. Similar numbers were presented for “committed-pending placement” centers (13 percent ranked them as being of highest or moderately high quality, 15 percent as being of moderate quality). Both secure (Hickey Secure Programs; Cheltenham-Impact, New Direction-Sex Offender, Waxter) and non-secure (Youth Centers, O’Farrell, W.D. Schaefer House, MYRC Living Classroom, Mt. Clare) facilities fared somewhat better. One quarter (25 percent) of the respondents ranked non-secure commitment centers as being of the highest or moderately high quality, although only 11 percent gave these rankings to secure commitment centers. Over one-fifth of those surveyed (23 percent for both secure and non-secure) ranked these centers as being of moderate quality. A significant percentage (17 percent) said that secure commitment programs were of moderately low quality, and 5 percent rated them as being of the lowest quality. The ratings for non-secure commitment were somewhat higher, with 6 percent saying that they were of moderately low quality, and only 1 percent saying they were of lowest quality.

Judges/masters gave similar marks to shelter care (Cheltenham Shelter House, Cheltenham Shelter-Murphy Unit, MYRC Shelter). While only 16 percent ranked these facilities as being of the highest or moderately high quality, one-fifth (21 percent) ranked them as being of moderate quality, 11 percent said they were of moderately low quality, and only 2 percent rated them as being in the lowest category.

QUALITY OF SECURE DETENTION CENTERS

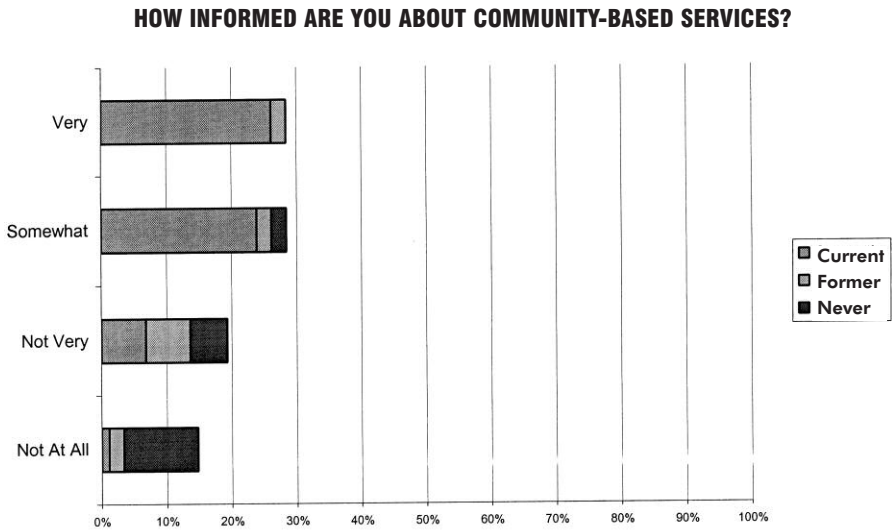




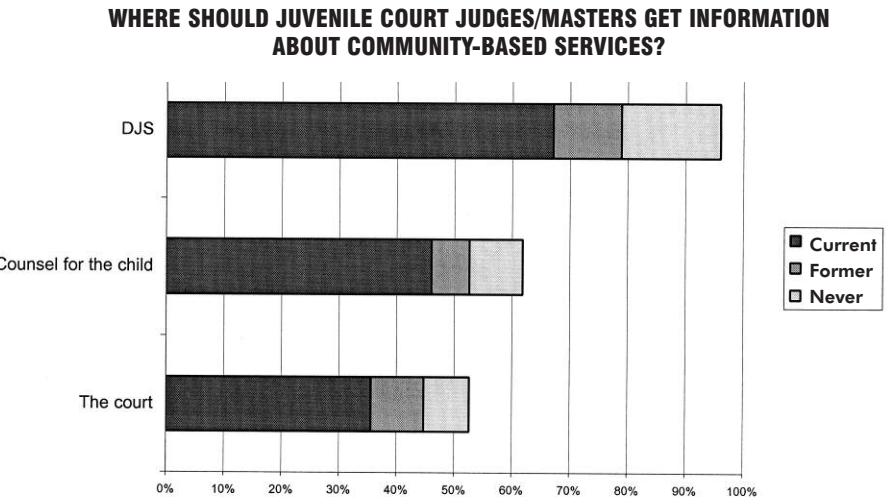


COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

Several questions elicit information from judges/masters about the level of information they have concerning community-based services. According to our survey, a significant percentage (83 percent) of presiding juvenile court judges/masters feel either very (43 percent) or somewhat (40 percent) informed about community-based services in their jurisdictions. On the other hand, only 8 percent of Baltimore City’s judges/masters indicate a belief that they are very informed, while 67 percent say they are somewhat informed. A third of those surveyed respond that they are either not very informed (19 percent) or not at all informed (15 percent). One judge who reports that he is “not very” informed about the programs in his community explains that the problem is not a lack of interest, but rather a lack of programs, especially in the Western Maryland/Eastern Shore communities.



There is clear evidence that judges and masters look to DJS for information about community-based services. Ninety-six (96) percent feel that DJS should serve that purpose, while 62 percent look also to the counsel for the child, and 53 percent feel that the court should also should provide that information.



Finally, over half (59 percent) of the currently presiding judges/masters have visited detention or resident institutions/programs to find out for themselves what types of services are available for juveniles. While many other judges/masters have not visited DJS programs, as one judge has stated, she is “very anxious” to learn about the types of placement that are available in her jurisdiction. She has mentioned tours, brochures, literature, and meetings as ways for judges/masters to receive a more comprehensive understanding of DJS services. Another judge has indicated that, while DJS may facilitate a visit to a particular program or center, it does not routinely sponsor such visits.

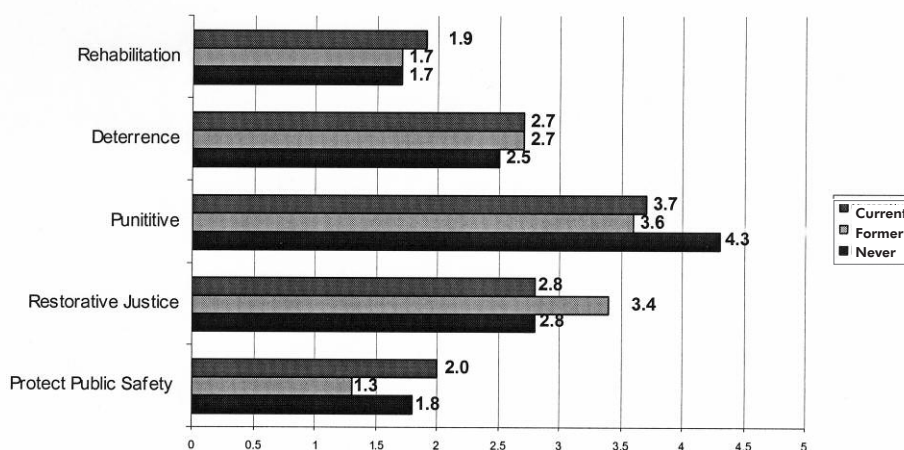
JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS

As juvenile justice policy has shifted and changed over the past few decades, its emphasis moving from punitive models to rehabilitation to restorative justice, Advisory Committee members believe that the survey should canvas judges/masters about their own perceptions with respect to the mission of DJS. DJS itself “embraces a balanced and restorative justice philosophy... [that] seeks to ensure the public safety and protection of the community, to hold juvenile offenders accountable to victims and communities, and to develop youth competency and character to assist them in becoming responsible and productive members of society.”⁷

Nearly three-fourths of the survey respondents (72 percent) believe that they know what constitutes DJS’ mission. The survey asks them to prioritize five components (rehabilitation; deterrence; punitive; restorative justice; and protection of public safety) of DJS’ mission on a scale of 1-5.⁸ Only 7 percent of our survey respondents, however, feel that restorative justice rates as the number one priority. Instead, nearly half (45 percent of currently presiding judges/masters; 40 percent overall) of those surveyed indicate that rehabilitation is the number one component of DJS’ mission. Protection of public safety comes in second, with 31 percent of the judges/masters rating it as a number one priority. Restorative justice ranks third, with only 7 percent of judges/masters ranking it as a number one priority, with deterrence ranking fourth (6 percent), and punitive last (1 percent).

⁷www.djs.state.md.us/mission.html

⁸While the survey questionnaire asked respondents to rate the components on a scale of 1, 2, 3, most of the responses ranked the components in order of priority, 1–5. Consequently, this report uses the latter.

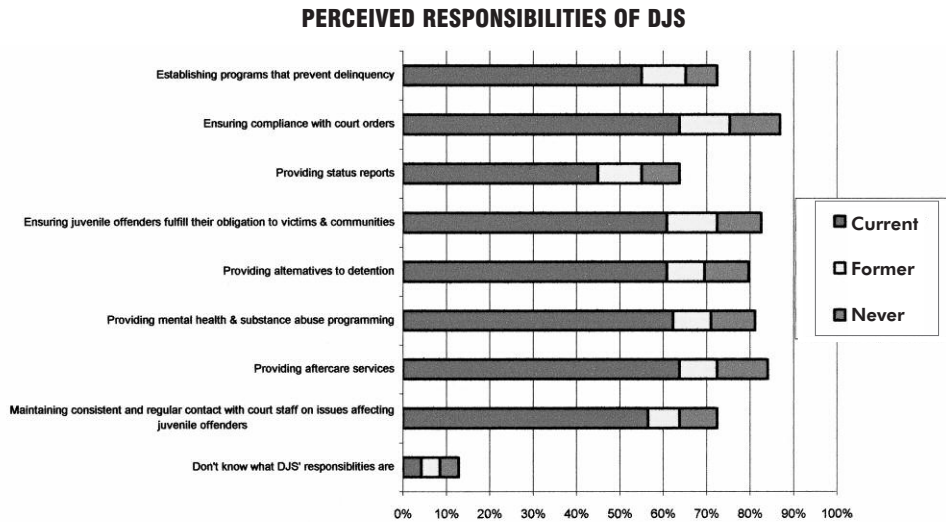
MEAN RATINGS OF COMPONENTS OF DJS' MISSION ON A SCALE OF 1-6

This apparent discrepancy between DJS' view of its mission and the judges'/masters' perception of DJS's mission has implications for future judicial training regarding DJS programs and practice, as well as for public policy. The importance of communication between DJS and the judiciary, beginning with the public policy that drives their direction, is underscored by the responses to the question asking whether respondents agree that those features checked in the prior question should in fact constitute DJS' mission. Well over half (60 percent) agree that they should, while only 8 percent disagree.

In a related question, the survey asked judges/masters to indicate their views of DJS' responsibilities to the court.⁹ While a large number of judges/masters checked each listed responsibility, the highest number (87 percent) of judges/masters included "ensuring compliance with court orders" as a DJS responsibility to the court. This was closely followed by "providing after-care services" (84 percent); ensuring that juvenile offenders "fulfill their obligation to restore the harm they did to victims and their communities" (83 percent); providing mental health and substance abuse programming (81 percent); providing alternatives to detention (80 percent—although 100 percent of Baltimore City judges/masters checked this off); maintaining consistent and regular contact with court staff on issues/actions affecting juvenile offenders

⁹While the question asked respondents to prioritize from among a list of questions, the majority of respondents simply checked off those that they considered to be among DJS' responsibilities. Consequently, the data presented indicates simply whether or not a particular responsibility was checked.

(73 percent); establishing programs to prevent delinquency (73 percent); and providing status reports not included in the order (64 percent).



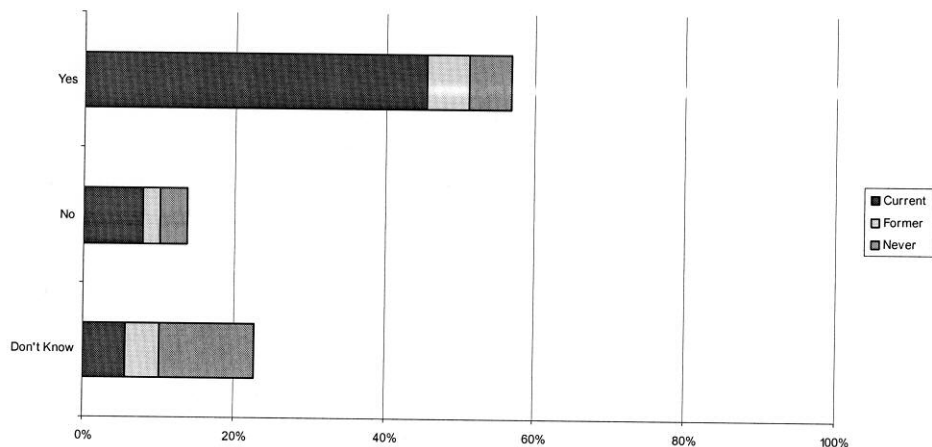
While it is perhaps not surprising that respondents feel that ensuring compliance with court orders is a major, if not the most important, responsibility of DJS to the court, it is noteworthy that a very high percentage (83 percent) also believe that “ensuring that juvenile offenders fulfill their obligation to restore the harm they do to victims and their communities” is a priority responsibility. This corresponds closely with DJS’ stated mission of juvenile offender accountability to their victims and communities. Moreover, it is also significant that a very large percentage of Maryland’s judges/masters (and 100 percent of those in Baltimore) view providing alternatives to detention as a DJS responsibility to the court. Given the problems with which DJS is currently struggling, diversionary programs offer an opportunity worthy of serious consideration.

COLLECTING AND SHARING INFORMATION

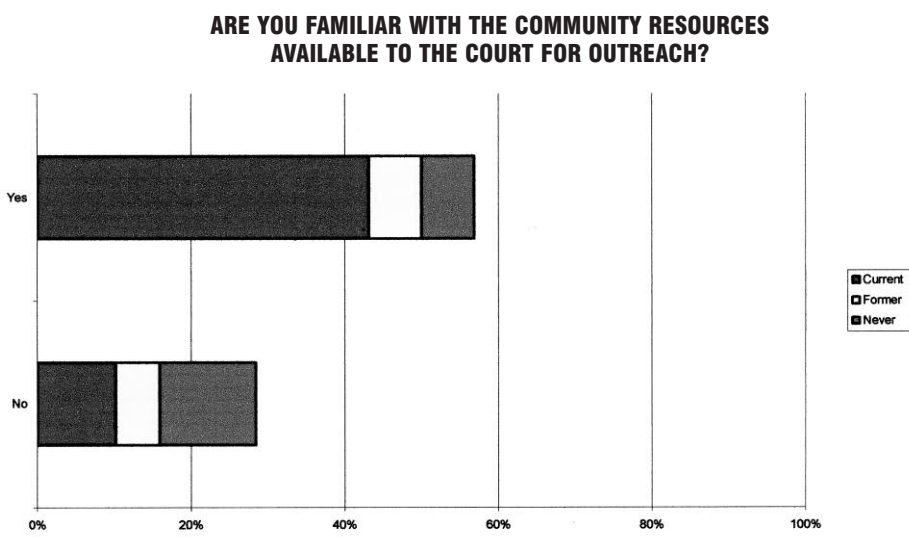
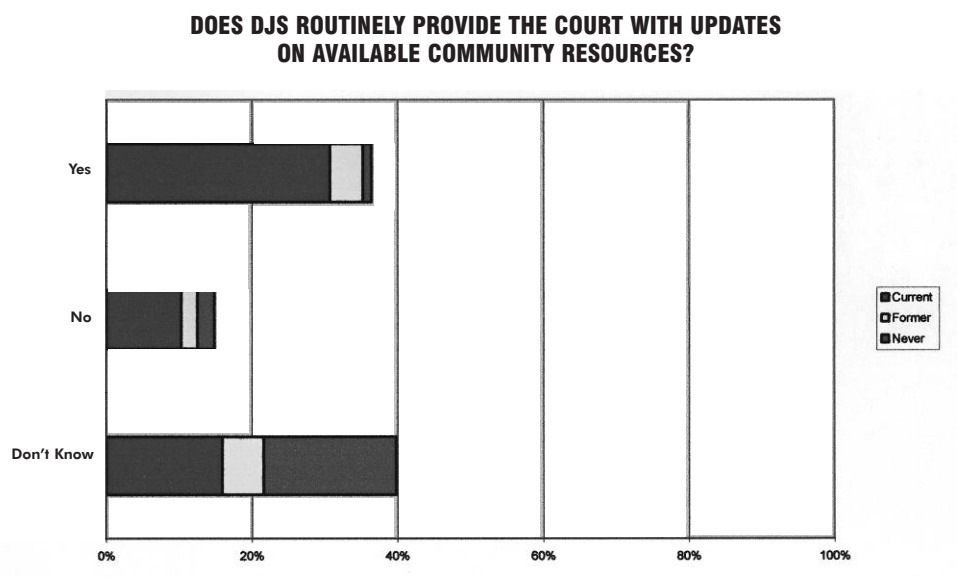
With few exceptions, responses to this section of the survey indicated a serious gap in collecting and sharing information. For example, only 6 percent of the participating judges/masters reported that their court collected or analyzed data on racial, regional, and/or gender differences among youth; 42 percent said their courts did not collect such information, and 41 percent did not know.

On the other hand, over half (57 percent) of the judges/masters—and three-quarters (76 percent) of those currently presiding—told us that members of their court staff met with DJS representatives on a regular basis, while only 14 percent indicated that they did not.

DO MEMBERS OF YOUR COURT STAFF MEET WITH DJS REPRESENTATIVES ON A REGULAR BASIS?



While earlier in the survey the vast majority of respondents (96 percent) said that they looked to DJS for information about community-based services, only 36 percent said that DJS routinely provided the court with updates on community resources available to the court, while 15 percent said that DJS did not do so, and 40 percent did not know. In contrast, however, over half (57 percent) of the survey participants said they were familiar with community resources available to the court for outreach, while 28 percent said they were not.



Judges/masters did indicate that they would very much like to get more information from DJS about community-based services. An Anne Arundel County judge expressed the hope that DJS would be able to educate judges/masters on services and diversionary programs available in their respective jurisdictions so that “the judges are enabled as team partners in the process of helping the juvenile.” Ironically, she indicated that if a judge gained greater

familiarity with available services, he/she might rely less on DJS recommendations. This same judge also mentioned a desire to learn more about the DJS hierarchy, which, she believed, would enable judges to understand the roles of the individual offices and staff members and to know whom to approach with different types of questions or inquiries.

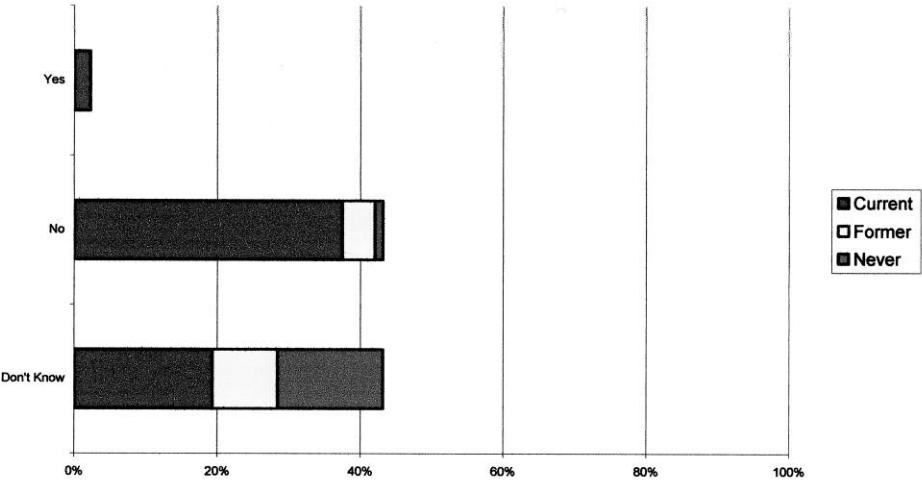
Other areas in which judges/masters signaled either that they did not know whether DJS provided information/services or that DJS did not provide such information/services were as summarized:

- ▶ 83 percent did not know whether DJS programs were routinely evaluated for outcome objectives.
- ▶ 82 percent did not know whether DJS held resource “fairs” for court staff.
- ▶ 43 percent (62 percent of those currently presiding) said that DJS did not provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates; only 2 percent (4 percent of those currently presiding) said that DJS did.
- ▶ 41 percent reported that DJS did not provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates.
- ▶ 44 percent (and 62 percent of those currently presiding) said that DJS did not provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates.

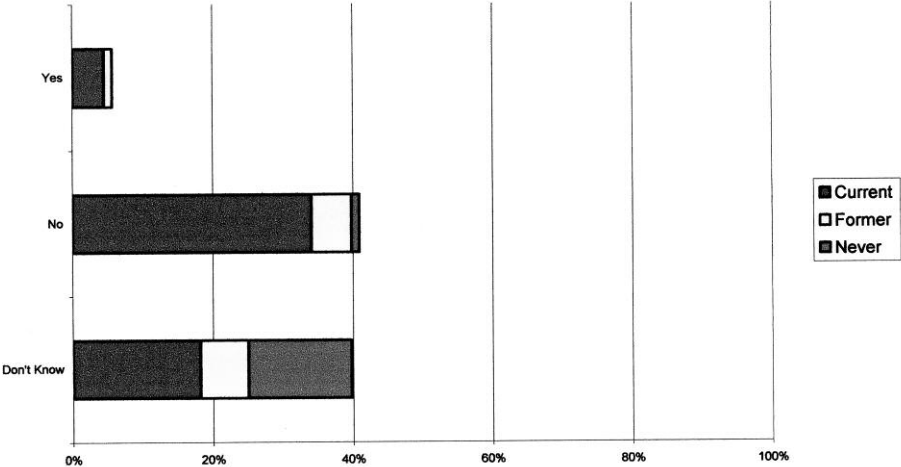
When asked whether the absence of reports affected their decision-making, only about a third of the judges/masters provided a response:

- ▶ 21 percent said that the absence of reports on Failure to Appear rates did not affect their decision-making; 19 percent said that it did.
- ▶ 13 percent said that the absence of routine reports on re-arrest rates affected their decision-making; 15 percent said that it did not.
- ▶ 17 percent said that the absence of routine reports on Violation of Probation rates did not affect their decision-making, while 13 percent said that it did.

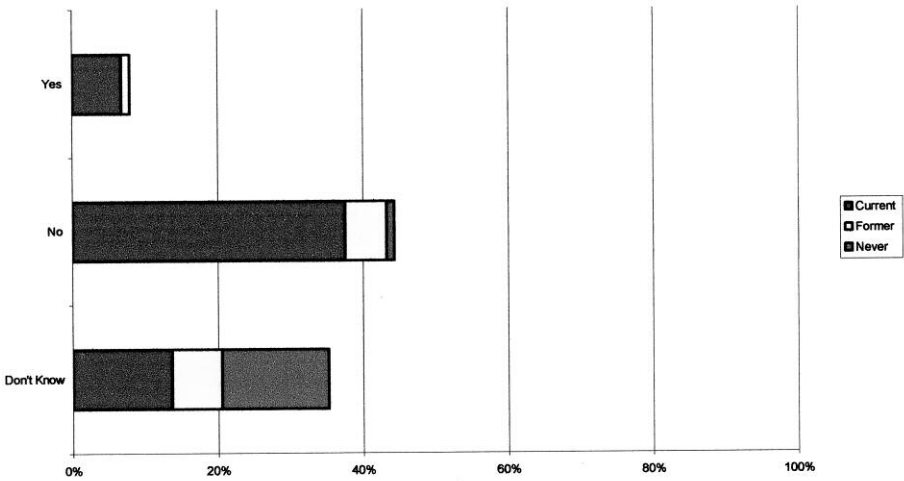
DOES DJS PROVIDE THE COURT WITH ROUTINE REPORTS ON FAILURE TO APPEAR RATES?



DOES DJS PROVIDE THE COURT WITH ROUTINE REPORTS ON RE-ARREST RATES?



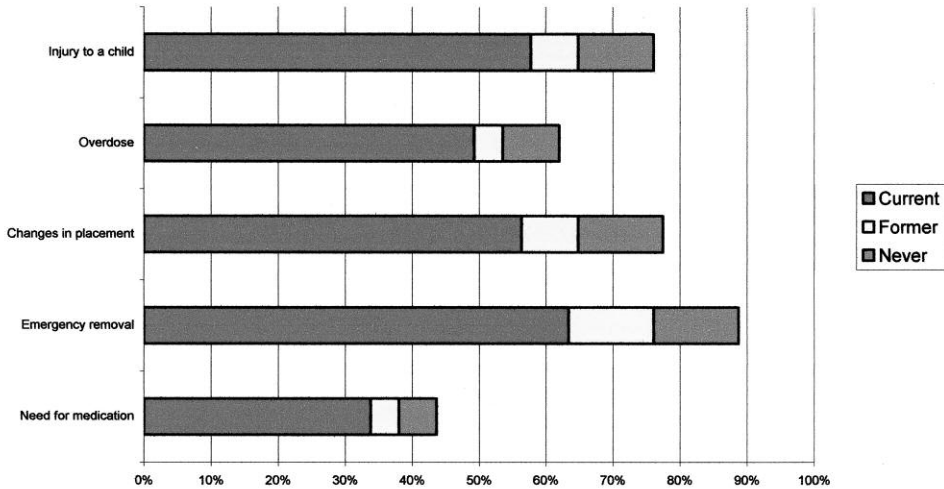
DOES DJS PROVIDE THE COURT WITH ROUTINE REPORTS ON VIOLATION OF PROBATION RATES?



While the response rate to questions regarding the impact of reports (or lack thereof) on judicial decision-making was low, there was a high response rate to a question asking whether judges/masters would like a special report from DJS in certain circumstances:

- ▶ Nearly all (89 percent) said they would like a special report in cases of emergency removal.
- ▶ 76 percent said they would like a report in cases of injury to the child.
- ▶ 78 percent would like a report in cases of change in placement.
- ▶ 62 percent would like a report in overdose cases.
- ▶ 44 percent would like a report in cases of need for medication.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHEN YOU WOULD WANT A SPECIAL REPORT FROM DJS



Some of the judges/masters interviewed, particularly in smaller and more rural jurisdictions, told us that they were notified informally in the above circumstances. One judge pointed out that judges/masters should find out about these circumstances before the juvenile was back in court, not at the time of a hearing. An Eastern Shore judge stated that she would like to be informed in writing so as to establish a “paper trail” regarding the case.

Another judge emphasized that special reports are necessary in order to make the court aware of special circumstances. He felt that these reports could be filed as updates to the status of a juvenile’s progress on an as-needed basis in order to get the court’s attention when circumstances warranted court intervention. Several judges, however, emphasized that they did not want to be bombarded by information that they did not need or that was not relevant to the case.

POLICY

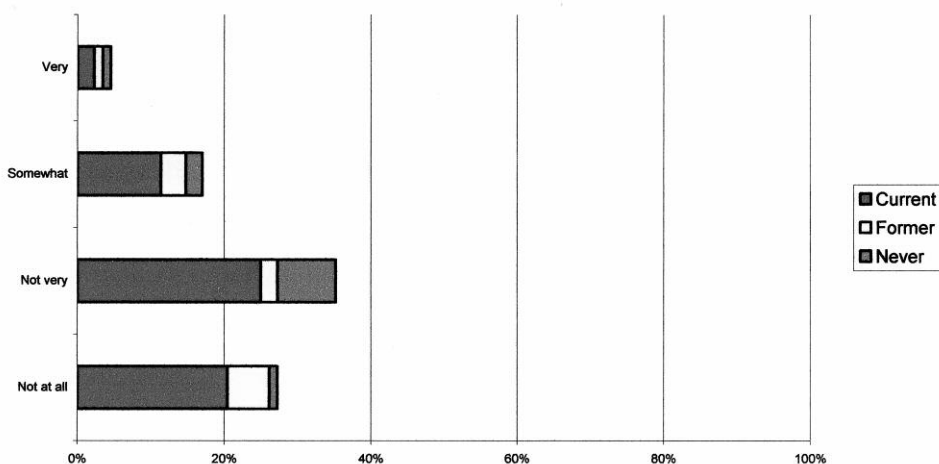
The final section of the survey offers information about judges’/masters’ views on probation and on their participation in DJS policy-making.

With respect to probation, currently presiding judges/masters are nearly unanimous (94 percent) in their belief that current probation terms and conditions do not tend to be too harsh—with not one respondent saying that they do tend to be too harsh. Nearly an equally high percentage (83 percent of all

respondents and 98 percent of those currently presiding) say that probation terms and conditions should be tailored to individual youth.

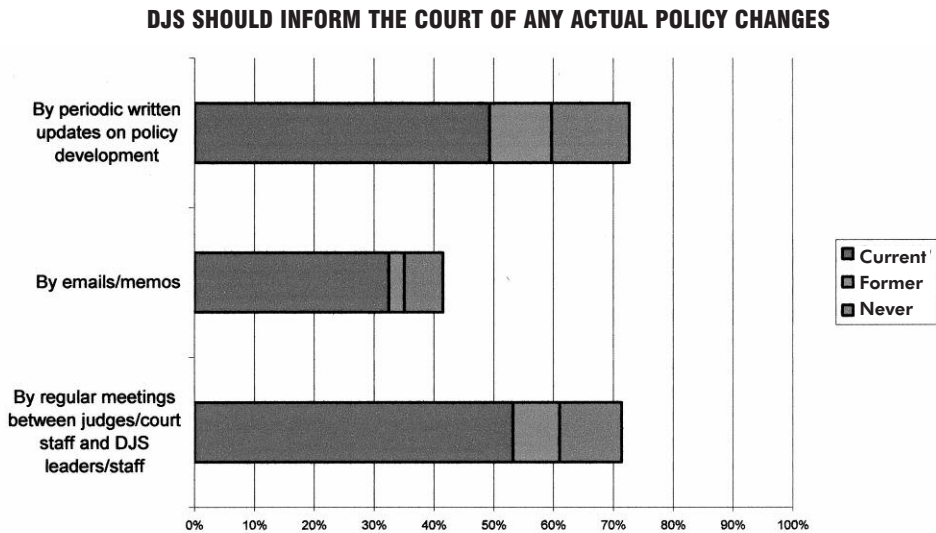
One judge indicated that she often disagreed with DJS recommendations to rescind probation because she felt that, by cutting probation short, she diminished the degree to which restitution was provided to the victim. It was not surprising, then, that the judges/masters were not very inclined to approve a change in the law that would grant DJS the discretion to modify the terms and conditions of probation without a hearing before the court. Only 5 percent said they would be very willing to do so; 17 percent would be somewhat willing; 35 percent (42 percent of those currently presiding) would not be very willing; and 27 percent (34 percent of those currently presiding) would not be at all willing to approve such a change in the law.

IF PERMITTED, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO GRANT DJS THE DISCRETION TO MODIFY THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROBATION WITHOUT A HEARING BEFORE THE COURT?



Finally, on the issue of policy development, a substantial majority (88 percent of all respondents; 98 percent of those currently presiding) of judge/masters believe that court input should be included when DJS is developing significant policy changes. A large number of those (77 percent) feel that this court input should consist of participation by judges/court staff in regular meetings with DJS leaders and staff. Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) believe that court input should be solicited in periodic written updates on policy development, including invitations to submit comments. A small percentage (12 per-

cent) believe this input should be included by means of a survey. The highest number (73 percent) of respondents believe that DJS should inform the court of policy changes by means of periodic written updates on policy development; nearly as many (72 percent) think that this also could consist of regular meetings between judges and/or court staff and DJS leaders and staff. Fewer than half (42 percent) feel that DJS should inform the courts of policy changes through e-mail or memos.



One judge has established regular quarterly meetings between court staff and DJS representatives in what could serve as a model for other jurisdictions. She brings together representatives from all offices involved in juvenile justice issues, including the Public Defender, State's Attorney, Legal Aid, Department of Health, judges, and masters.

There were several interesting suggestions made by survey participants. A St. Mary's County master who has served for 13 years suggested that Maryland establish a "Child Czar"—a collaborative program by DJS and the judiciary that would set up a specific position with responsibility to make decisions for individual children and families. For example, instead of sending the child of homeless or unemployed parents to foster care, costing the state \$550/month, the Child Czar could decide, based on the specifics of the case, to direct that \$550 each month toward rent for the child and his/her family. In this way, the

child would have a chance to remain with his/her family. In the long run, there would be greater potential to avoid delinquent behavior and, ultimately, to save the state resources necessary to address delinquent behavior.

In general, the judges and masters interviewed expressed optimism regarding Secretary Montague's leadership. An Eastern Shore judge spoke about the difference in the relationship between DJS staff and the judiciary since Secretary Montague took office. She spoke at length about the problems that had been building between the two entities over the past decade. She added that Secretary Montague made an effort to improve the relationship, despite facing "the task of tackling a monster." She pointed specifically to Secretary Montague's attendance at a juvenile justice conference, his meeting with "front line workers," and his presence at a recent Circuit Court bench meeting—none of which, she added, occurred in prior administrations. Another judge agreed that there was an improvement in the relationship between DJS and the judges since Secretary Montague took office, especially in the increased number of conferences and meetings offering opportunities for exchange of information and views. In short, she said, judges presiding over juvenile cases felt that they have "an ear and an interest" from high-level DJS staff.

Another judge told us that she was impressed with Secretary Montague's willingness to meet with her personally and his expressed interest in her feedback regarding implementation of the RAI.

Only one of the interviewed judges referred to an incident last year when Secretary Montague had been invited and scheduled to participate in a four-county Circuit Court judicial meeting to discuss Boy's Village. Unfortunately, the meeting was cancelled by Secretary Montague's office at the last minute. Efforts to re-schedule were unsuccessful, a cause of frustration on the part of this judge.

JUDICIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD DJS— CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY

The decision to engage in a separate discussion of the survey responses received from Baltimore City Juvenile Court judges and masters stems from the unique demographics of the City of Baltimore in contrast to the rest of the State of Maryland.

Perhaps the most compelling data regarding these differences is that the rate of arrests in 1999 for violent offenses committed by youth between the ages of 10 and 17 living in Baltimore City is approximately twice that of the statewide rate.¹⁰ The total number of juvenile arrests in Baltimore City during the same time period accounts for nearly 20 percent of the total number of arrests in the entire state.¹¹ Although there is no more recent data with regard to violent juvenile offenses, the overall juvenile arrest rate in 2001 demonstrates nearly the same proportion of arrests (approximately 1 in 5) in Baltimore City as compared to the rest of Maryland.

In addition to the data demonstrating the degree of juvenile delinquent activity in Baltimore City, the environment for children in Baltimore is defined by other equally compelling statistics. For one, Baltimore City's children are three times as likely to be poor as other Maryland children, and the rate of out-of-home placements is approximately three times greater.¹² The following data subsets and the corresponding responses are considered in the context of the above discussion.

JUDICIAL TRAINING

The data indicate that Baltimore City judges and masters are well trained in a variety of areas and receive more training than their colleagues across the state. The most notable discrepancies occur in the areas of mental health, substance abuse, educational issues, detention reform and standardized risk assessment.

Gender-specific training appears to be inadequate across jurisdictions. Furthermore, as indicated by a Baltimore City judge and a Baltimore City mas-

¹⁰Baltimore City Data Collaborative (reporting that in 1999 the number of juvenile arrests for violent offenses per 10,000 persons age 10–17 was 108.7 in Baltimore City and 54.5 statewide).

¹¹*Id.* (citing that in 1999 there were 9,425 total juvenile arrests in Baltimore City among the 49,419 total juvenile arrests statewide).

¹²*Id.* (reporting that in 2000 30.6% of Baltimore City children were living in poverty as compared to 10.3% statewide and that in the same year 36.2% of the City's children were in out-of-home placements, while the rate was 11.6% for the rest of the state)

ter during interviews, there is a critical need to address gender issues with respect to girls in the context of delinquency. In addition, the issue of medicating troubled youth and the ensuing disputes over chemical intervention for the problem is a significant training deficit statewide.

Although the differences among the respondents in Baltimore City and the remaining jurisdictions in the state are marginal on training issues such as restorative justice, juvenile law and juvenile court proceedings, twice as many Baltimore City respondents indicate that they would benefit from family violence training. In addition, nearly three times as many Baltimore City respondents as their colleagues in all other Maryland jurisdictions indicate that they would benefit from further substance abuse training.

As a matter of practice, there appears to be no significant difference between Baltimore City respondents and all other respondents regarding whether they take into account DJS recommendations—approximately 80 percent do—in forming decisions. Where the differences occur, they are with respect to specific categories of decisions: detention decisions, type of care decisions, disposition/placement decisions, and graduated sanction decisions.

The overarching issue with regard to DJS recommendations and reports is the level of judges'/masters' confidence in DJS workers. There is no significant difference between Baltimore City respondents and respondents from other jurisdictions as to their knowledge of the form and the substance of DJS training, with a nearly equal number reporting that they are "somewhat familiar" with both. There is a slightly greater disparity between Baltimore City respondents and others in the "not very familiar" category, however.

Specific DJS worker training components recommended by interviewed Baltimore City judges/masters include: child development; interviewing techniques; performing family assessments that include complete histories and an analysis of family dynamics; performing mental health assessments and substance abuse assessments; report writing with an eye to consistency, legibility and comprehensiveness; clarity with regard to recommendations; and recommendations that are supported by factual predicates.¹³

Among Baltimore City judges/masters, there is—as in the rest of the state—a lack of confidence in certain types of DJS reports. For example, only 25 percent of Baltimore City respondents and 38 percent of all others are "very

¹³Interviews were conducted with a random sample of ten juvenile judges and masters, nine of whom preside in Baltimore City.

confident” about DJS pre-disposition reports. Only 8 percent of Baltimore City respondents and 31 percent of all others are “very confident” in detention recommendations and similar percentages demonstrate low confidence in decisions regarding release from detention.

In addition to implicating training issues, the data also may reflect that workers need an additional tool for predicting risk in juvenile matters. The Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) is a likely resource; however, the comments of one judge must be taken into consideration—that the instrument is as valid as the training in its use and that it should be one of many assessment tools used in compiling reports and making recommendations to the court. Furthermore, adds this judge, who has a long history presiding in juvenile matters, although the RAI is a helpful tool in determining case dispositions, DJS needs to expend more resources to train workers in its use and to impress upon them that the instrument is not a substitute for a comprehensive narrative evaluation. Notwithstanding this judge’s reservations, the efficacy of the RAI is endorsed by a substantial percentage of the Baltimore City respondents.

Given the judicial concerns and recommendations discussed in the preceding paragraph, it is not surprising that the degree of reliance on the DJS written report is dependent upon its quality. There is agreement among all survey respondents in this area of inquiry. Respondents differ substantially, though, with respect to the DJS worker’s oral presentation to the court—twice as many Baltimore City respondents indicate that this is an important factor in their reliance upon DJS recommendations. Other factors that influence a Baltimore City judge’s/master’s reliance upon DJS recommendations more often than their statewide cohorts include: the presence of the counselor in the courtroom, the counselor’s experience and/or expertise, and the court’s experience with the juvenile respondent.

DJS SERVICES/PROGRAMS

DJS facilities and services include secure detention centers, pending placement services, secure and non-secure services, and shelter care. In all instances, approximately 50 percent of the judges/masters rate the quality of these facilities in the moderate to moderately low range. Interview respondents echo concerns about the quality of DJS facilities and services. Many of the Baltimore City judges/masters interviewed have visited at least one DJS facility.

JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS/DJS MISSION

Although there are marked discrepancies between the attitudes of Baltimore City’s judges/masters and their statewide colleagues, there are some areas of significant agreement among them, as well. One such measure is the extent to which these judicial officers understand DJS’s mission. Both cohorts respond affirmatively in nearly equal numbers—50 percent of Baltimore City judges/masters and 56 percent of judges/masters elsewhere in Maryland—to the question “Do you know what constitutes DJS’s mission?” Accordingly, DJS should consider devoting resources to clarify its goals and objectives.

Baltimore City judges and masters recommend the following as important components of DJS’s mission:

- ▶ to employ rehabilitative services to prevent recidivism and protect public safety
- ▶ to provide supervision and rehabilitative services consistent with the youth’s needs and the public’s safety
- ▶ to apply consequences for delinquent behavior in a timely fashion
- ▶ to educate and train children so that they may become productive members of society
- ▶ to provide services that are appropriate for the juvenile’s particular needs
- ▶ to provide the Court with a clearer understanding of the Department’s mission
- ▶ to be a comprehensive resource for the Court
- ▶ to provide intervention and rehabilitation services for children and families
- ▶ to address status offenses as a means to prevent more serious delinquent activity
- ▶ to address the needs of older juveniles (16–17-year-olds) and to provide more services for girls

- ▶ to develop specific programming addressing suicide prevention and run-away youth

Beyond these individual statements regarding DJS's mission, there is a high degree of consistency among the total group of survey participants as to their view of DJS' mandate. Survey participants agree (in most cases at a rate of 75 percent or higher) that DJS is accountable for the following:

- ▶ establishing programs that prevent delinquency
- ▶ ensuring compliance with court orders
- ▶ ensuring that juvenile offenders fulfill their obligation to the victims and their communities
- ▶ providing alternatives to detention
- ▶ providing mental health and substance abuse programming
- ▶ providing aftercare services

COLLECTING/SHARING INFORMATION

Family courts and their allied agencies are often deficient in data collection.¹⁴ This is borne out by the survey. The issue of data collection and its effect on judicial decision-making is another area where there is consistency across respondents.

When queried as to whether DJS provides the court with routine reports on such measures as violation of probation rates and re-arrest rates, a significant number of judges/masters reply that they "don't know," and a nearly equal number state that the statistics are not provided at all. Furthermore, only 8 percent of Baltimore City respondents and 12 percent of others state that this absence of data affects their decision-making. As to violation of probation rates, an equal number of cohorts state that the lack of data does not affect decision-making. Accordingly, these responses demonstrate that DJS is not

¹⁴See Barbara A. Babb and Judith D. Moran, "Substance Abuse, Families and the Courts: Legal and Public Health Challenges," 3 *Journal of Health Care Policy and Law* 7 (1999) (explaining the difficulty in obtaining data from family courts and noting the paucity of data describing family court litigants).

accustomed to supplying the court with data and that judges and masters are not attuned to considering it when making decisions.

The survey findings in this area support the conclusion that both DJS and the judiciary must be more focused on data collection and reporting and on using the data to inform judicial decision-making.

One final area of agreement across jurisdictions in Maryland is with respect to collaboration between the court and DJS on matters of policy. Survey respondents agree that the agency should engage them in policy matters.

In sum, Baltimore City jurists and juvenile masters agree more than they disagree with each other regarding their attitudes toward DJS. Most notably, they are concerned about the quality of DJS workers, as it is the quality, quantity and reliability of the information that the workers supply to the court that is crucial in formulating decisions. They are also equally vocal about wanting more clarification about DJS's goals and its mission. When interviewed, judges/masters provide a wealth of suggestions on how to improve worker training and how to bolster the agency's goals and its mission. Finally, judges and masters want to engage in a collaborative effort to formulate and modify DJS policy.

In instances where Baltimore City judges and masters differ from their colleagues across Maryland, the differences, we suggest, are likely attributable to the demographics of the jurisdiction and the volume and complexity of the juvenile matters that these demographics spawn.

Notwithstanding the attitudinal differences, the level of participation in and the quality of the responses to this survey demonstrate that the judiciary has overwhelming interest in improving the juvenile justice system in Maryland. A collaborative effort between courts and DJS would yield substantial benefits. More importantly, Maryland's troubled youth would likely be much better served.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The positive comments made by many judges and masters we interviewed are characteristic of the trend emerging from the survey data. That is, the relationship between the judges/masters and DJS workers is often a good one, and the interface between them generally yields judicial recommendations that are in the best interests of delinquent youth. There is, however, a critical problem expressed both in the data and in our interviews: there are severe structural flaws in the DJS system which, at best, inhibit judges/masters from making decisions that would most benefit the youths coming before them. At worst, these flaws force judges/masters to send children to detention facilities or back to their homes without even the most basic services necessary for rehabilitation. These flaws include, for example, youths housed in facilities pending placement; incidents of violence in detention centers; far too few programs for some of the most disturbed delinquents, such as sex offenders; and lack of adequate treatment for youths with mental health problems.

This crisis in Maryland's juvenile justice system leads to the complaint we heard most often from judges and masters: "Often our placement decisions are based on what's available rather than what is actually needed for that child," as one master said. Her sentiment was echoed overwhelmingly in our interviews with judges and masters. Even with the presence of judges and masters who have high confidence in the DJS workers, the inability of those workers to implement many recommendations regarding juvenile placement undermines the decision-making ability of judges and masters. Judges and masters repeatedly emphasize that, while DJS services are fine, problems like delays in getting bed spaces thwart even the best recommendations and decisions.

Advisory Committee members, judges, masters, and project staff have formulated a number of recommendations to improve the interface between judges/masters and DJS and to address some of the structural flaws in the juvenile justice system:

- **Create a Bench Book for juvenile and family court judges and masters, to include information on community resources and alternatives to detention, relevant statutory and case law, Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR), and Maryland Rules.**

- ▶ Develop a “dispositional resource directory/inventory” for judges, masters, and DJS that would identify community-based disposition resources within respective jurisdictions.
- ▶ Develop “performance standards and measures” for DJS-court collaboration, similar to the “Performance Standards and Measures for Maryland’s Family Divisions,” authored by CFCC.
- ▶ Provide technical assistance and guidance to juvenile courts regarding the collection of demographic data.
- ▶ Capitalize on existing opportunities, such as the annual juvenile court conference, to enable DJS to inform judges and masters about its mission, goals, and resources available to the judiciary.
- ▶ Hold a series of county-by-county workshops for judges, masters, court staff, services providers, DJS staff, and community leaders to expand collaboration, resource development, and alternatives to detention.
- ▶ Fully integrate juvenile delinquency jurisdiction into the Family Divisions so that juvenile court judges/masters and DJS are able to combine resources and take advantage of resources and programs available to the Family Divisions.

BENCH BOOK

There was considerable support from Advisory Committee members for the creation of a Bench Book that would include:

- ▶ Current research on issues as they relate to delinquency, including substance abuse, adolescent development, truancy, and mental health, among others (based on the level of response generated in the survey questions regarding training).
- ▶ Sections on relevant statutory and case law, Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR), and Maryland Rules.
- ▶ Information and flow charts regarding the structure and operation of DJS and other agencies involved in providing services and care for delinquent youth; the Bench Book should also include a list of DJS senior staff contacts and their respective areas of specialty.

- ▮ Information about the types of children facilities will accept, their criteria for acceptance, and other guidance relevant to placement.
- ▮ County-by-county and subject listings of resources available to assist judges in placing and providing services for youths, including alternatives to detention such as teen courts, community service, and drug/mental health treatment.
- ▮ Model practices regarding both detention and detention alternatives with proven success in other jurisdictions.

DISPOSITIONAL RESOURCE DIRECTORY/INVENTORY

A multi-disciplinary team should be created to develop a dispositional resource manual for the bench, with the possibility of making such a document “real-time, on-line.” Family Division and juvenile court judges and masters could identify community-based disposition resources within their respective jurisdictions and, with the assistance of court administrators and community leaders, could develop a list of resources based on information received. It is noteworthy that such a dispositional resource directory/inventory has already been considered and adopted in Standard 2.4 in the “Standards and Measures for Maryland’s Family Divisions,” which the Center for Families, Children and the Courts developed for the Administrative Office of the Courts.

This directory/inventory also could serve as a springboard for DJS to track and record the number of referrals to community-based diversion programs, duration of time necessary for referral, and nature of outcome on a county-by-county basis. Tracking real costs of each and conducting a comparative analysis should demonstrate potential cost savings and effectiveness of community-based diversion versus formal court adjudication.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND MEASURES FOR DJS-COURT COLLABORATION

Juvenile delinquency cases comprise nearly 22 percent of the total family cases filed or reopened in Fiscal Year 2003¹⁵—the second largest type of cases

¹⁵ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MARYLAND CIRCUIT COURT FAMILY DIVISIONS & FAMILY SERVICES PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 2004, Maryland Judiciary Administrative Office of the Courts, Annapolis, MD 2003 at 17.

heard by the courts after divorces and annulments. These numbers represent a considerable challenge to the court to ensure that juveniles are placed as quickly as possible in adequate facilities and programs—a challenge that both the judiciary and DJS are tackling with great difficulty. The effort to address this challenge often involves answering painful questions of priority. For example, is it more important to provide a spectrum of services to juveniles in need and to allow adequate time for full provision of those services before disposition? Alternatively, is it more critical to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible in order to avoid long stays in facilities pending placement?

These and other questions are addressed best through identification of a performance plan and corresponding standards that are assessed on a regular basis. To this end, it is recommended that juvenile courts develop, in collaboration with DJS, performance standards and measures to serve as a tool of guidance. These would outline, along the same lines as those already adopted by the Family Divisions of Maryland, performance standards and measures for court system performance and resource needs. In addition, this document would cover issues relating to implementation of the standards, practical recommendations for judges and court managers to assist in achieving the declared standard of measure, and measurement systems to determine successful implementation of the standards.

DATA COLLECTION

As demonstrated by the survey data, there is a substantial and serious absence of juvenile court data. Only six percent of the participating judges/masters report that their courts collect or analyze data on racial, regional, and/or gender differences among youth; 42 percent said their courts do not collect such information, and 41 percent do not know whether their courts collect this data.

This report recommends that training be provided to court staff on data-collection procedures, including data gathering methods, court and case reviews, observation, simulation, surveys, and focus group techniques. The resulting analytical reports can provide measurements of success for various programs and can guide future directions for court programming and decision-making, including the impact of detention alternatives on recidivism and rehabilitation.

INFORM JUDGES ABOUT DJS MISSION AND RESOURCES

According to this survey, there is a gap between DJS' perception of its mission and the views of the judges and masters regarding its mission. DJS's stated mission centers on restorative justice, while nearly half of the currently presiding judges/masters indicate that rehabilitation is and should be its mission (and fewer than ten percent state that its mission should be restorative justice). This discrepancy is a significant indicator that there needs to be greater communication between DJS and the judiciary.

There are existing opportunities that lend themselves to expanding communication between DJS and the judiciary. For example, Chief Juvenile Court Judge Martin Welch convenes an annual conference for juvenile court judges and masters which could include an extra day or program on DJS's operation, mission, resources, programs, and other aspects of the interface among judges, masters and DJS. Judge Welch added a day devoted to juvenile delinquency issues during last year's conference, in which DJS participated and could continue to do so annually.

WORKSHOPS ON COLLABORATION, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Advisory Committee members support a recommendation for a series of county-by-county workshops for judges, masters, court staff, service providers, DJS staff, and community leaders to foster collaboration and resource development. In addition, these workshops would examine and report on juvenile justice issues across agencies, with an eye to establishing the capability to draft a comprehensive service plan for a juvenile as soon as s/he is detained. For example, these workshops could develop a comprehensive response to juvenile substance abuse with the emphasis on providing treatment, prevention, and education services. Each workshop would bring together representatives within their own jurisdiction to identify and share potential resources, such as drug testing facilities, in-patient bed space, and outpatient treatment facilities.

These workshops also would serve as a catalyst to create partnerships among DJS, the judiciary, and entities that are currently under-represented or unrepresented at DJS-court meetings, such as schools, civic organizations, faith-based programs, and youth groups, to name a few.

Workshops could also be designed to offer additional training to DJS workers

in areas such as interviewing skills, family assessment skills, utilization of the Risk Assessment Instrument, child development issues, mental health assessment skills, and report writing. Such workshops would address the concerns of several of the interviewed judges and masters who proposed that additional training would increase their reliance on and confidence in DJS recommendations.

INTEGRATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY JURISDICTION INTO THE FAMILY DIVISIONS

Juvenile courts by court rule are already part of the Family Division structure. In practice, however, this is far from true. Juvenile courts in Baltimore City and, to a lesser degree, in the other Family Divisions operate independently of the Family Divisions.

The Administrative Office of the Courts should develop a focus group session, survey, or other appropriate instrument to identify specific barriers to incorporation of juvenile delinquency jurisdiction into the Family Divisions and to develop potential strategies to overcome those barriers.

APPENDIX 1

Questionnaire

DJS Survey on Judicial Attitudes Towards DJS

*Please mail in enclosed stamped envelope or fax
to Ms. Sharon Curley at 410/837-5737.*

Name: _____

Court: _____

Background

1. Have you ever presided over juvenile delinquency cases? ☐ Yes; ☐ No
2. If you have presided over juvenile delinquency cases, when did you serve?

3. How long did you serve? _____
4. In which jurisdiction did you serve? _____
5. Were/Are you a designated Juvenile Court Judge/Master? ☐ Yes; ☐ No
6. Would you be willing to serve as a Juvenile Court Judge/Master? ☐ Yes; ☐ No
If so, why? _____
If not, why not? _____

Training

7. Have you received any specific training or technical assistance relating to juvenile issues in the past five years? ☐ Yes; ☐ No
8. If yes, in which areas:
 - ☐ Mental Health
 - ☐ Substance Abuse
 - ☐ Adolescent Neurological Development
 - ☐ Family Violence
 - ☐ Educational Issues Related to Juvenile
 - ☐ Gender Specific Training
 - ☐ Juvenile Law and Juvenile Court Proceedings (delinquency, CINA, CINS, TPR)

- ☐ DJS Support Systems (e.g., placements, outside vendors who serve DJS)
- ☐ Restorative Justice
- ☐ Detention Reform
- ☐ Medication disputes (e.g., the effects of certain medications on youth and their caregivers)
- ☐ Training on validity and use of Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)
- ☐ Other: _____

9. Would you benefit from specialized training in juvenile issues: ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. If yes, which issues would be of greatest interest to you? (*Check all that apply*)

- ☐ Mental Health
- ☐ Substance Abuse
- ☐ Adolescent Neurological Development
- ☐ Family Violence
- ☐ Educational Issues Related to Juvenile
- ☐ Gender Specific Training
- ☐ Juvenile Law and Juvenile Court Proceedings (delinquency, CINA, CINS, TPR)
- ☐ DJS Support Systems (e.g., placements, outside vendors who serve DJS)
- ☐ Restorative Justice
- ☐ Detention Reform
- ☐ Other _____

DJS Recommendations and Reports

11. How informed are you about DJS worker qualifications and training?

Please describe your familiarity.

- ☐ Very _____
- ☐ Somewhat _____
- _____

__ Not very _____

__ Not at all _____

12. Do you take into account DJS recommendations in forming your decisions?

__ Yes; __ No

If no, why not? _____

13. If so, which of the following factors influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

- __ Quality of written report
- __ Presence in courtroom of counselor
- __ Quality of the counselor's oral presentation
- __ Your past experience with the counselor
- __ Counselor's experience and/or expertise
- __ Court's experience with the respondent
- __ Level of DJS staffing present in the courtroom

14. To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming the following decisions:

Detention Decisions

__ Greatly __ Moderately
__ Little to None

Dispositions/Placement Decisions

__ Greatly __ Moderately
__ Little to None

Type of Care Decisions

__ Greatly __ Moderately
__ Little to None

Graduated Sanctions Decisions

__ Greatly __ Moderately
__ Little to None

Waivers

__ Greatly __ Moderately __ Little to None

15. If you take the DJS recommendation into account, in approximately what percentage of the following decisions do you follow the DJS recommendation?

Detention Decisions

☐ < 25%
☐ 25%
☐ 50%
☐ 100%
☐ Other _____

Disposition/Placement Decisions

☐ < 25%
☐ 25%
☐ 50%
☐ 100%
☐ Other _____

Type of Care Decisions

☐ < 25%
☐ 25%
☐ 50%
☐ 100%
☐ Other _____

Graduated Sanctions Decisions

☐ < 25%
☐ 25%
☐ 50%
☐ 100%
☐ Other _____

Waivers

☐ < 25%
☐ 25%
☐ 50%
☐ 100%
☐ Other _____

16. How often do you believe there is a difference between the attorney's preference and DJS' recommendation?

☐ Very Often
☐ Somewhat Often
☐ Not Very Often
☐ Never

17. How confident are you in DJS pre-disposition reports? State reasons why you are confident or why you are not.

☐ Very _____

__Somewhat _____

__Not very _____

__Not at all _____

18. How confident are you in the detention recommendations of DJS staff?

State reasons why you are confident or why you are not.

__Very _____

__Somewhat _____

__Not very _____

__Not at all _____

19. How confident are you in DJS decisions regarding release from detention?

State reasons why you are confident or why you are not.

__Very _____

__Somewhat _____

__Not very _____

__Not at all _____

20. Do you know what a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is?

__Yes __No

21. Would the use by DJS of a validated detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) increase or decrease your reliance on DJS detention recommendations?

__Increase __Decrease __Neither

22. How confident are you in the disposition/placement recommendations of DJS staff? State the reasons why you are confident or why not (e.g., quality of written report, counselor's presence in courtroom, your past experience with the counselor, the counselor's experience and/or expertise, your experience with the respondent, quality of the counselor's oral presentation, level of DJS staffing present).

___ Very _____

 ___ Somewhat _____

 ___ Not very _____

 ___ Not at all _____

23. Should judges be allowed to specify a particular placement for a child committed to DJS? State the reasons why or why not.

___ Yes _____

 ___ No _____

DJS Services and Programs

24. Are children placed by DJS in a timely fashion?

___ Yes ___ No

25. How confident are you in DJS's ability to match youth to the most appropriate services? State the reasons why or why not.

___ Very _____

 ___ Somewhat _____

 ___ Not very _____

___ Not at all _____

26. In your opinion, do DJS staff have the expertise necessary to determine the most appropriate treatment for delinquent youth?
___ Yes ___ No
27. What is your opinion of the quality of the following DJS-related services (Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest quality.) If you are not familiar with a given service, please indicate such.
- ___ Secure detention centers (Hickey, Cheltenham, Carter, Noyes, Waxter, BCJJC)
 - ___ Committed—Pending Placement (Hickey, Carter, Cheltenham, Noyes, Waxter)
 - ___ Commitment—Secure (Hickey Secure Programs, Cheltenham-Impact, New Directions-Sex Offender, Waxter)
 - ___ Commitment—Non-Secure (Youth Centers, O'Farrell, W.D. Schaefer House, MYRC Living Classroom, Mt. Clare)
 - ___ Shelter Care - Non-secure (Cheltenham Shelter-House, Cheltenham Shelter-Murphy Unit, MYRC Shelter)

Community-Based Services

28. How informed are you about community-based services in your county/city that are available to delinquent youth?
- ___ Very
 - ___ Somewhat
 - ___ Not very
 - ___ Not at all
29. Where should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services?
- ___ DJS
 - ___ Counsel for the child
 - ___ The court

30. Have you ever visited any detention or residential institutions or programs that provide community-based services? If so, name the institutions or programs.

☐ Yes: Institution/Program: _____

☐ No

Juvenile Justice Goals

31. Do you know what constitutes DJS' mission?

☐ Yes ☐ No

32. How would you prioritize the following components of DJS's mission?
(Please rate 1, 2, 3)

☐ Rehabilitation

☐ Deterrence

☐ Punitive

☐ Restorative Justice

☐ Protect public safety

☐ Other: _____

33. Do you agree that this/these should constitute the mission of DJS?

☐ Yes ☐ No

34. What do you see as DJS's responsibilities to the court? (Please prioritize.)

☐ Establish programs that prevent delinquency

☐ Ensure compliance with court orders

☐ Provide status reports (that are not included in the order)

☐ Ensure that juvenile offenders fulfill their obligation to restore the harm they did to victims and their communities

☐ Provide alternatives to detention

☐ Provide mental health and substance abuse programming

☐ Provide aftercare services

☐ Maintain consistent and regular contact with court staff on issues/actions affecting juvenile offenders

☐ Don't Know

☐ Other: _____

Collecting and Sharing Information

35. Does your court collect or analyze data on racial, regional, and/or gender differences among youth?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

36. Do any members of your court staff meet with DJS representatives on a regular basis?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

37. Does DJS routinely provide the court with updates on community resources available to the court?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

38. Are you familiar with community resources available to the court for outreach (e.g., youth programs, Alcoholics Anonymous, faith-based programs, etc.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

39. Under which of the following circumstances would you want a special report from DJS?

☐ Injury to the child

☐ Overdose

☐ Change in placement

☐ Emergency removal

☐ Need for medication

☐ Other: _____

40. Do you know whether available DJS programs are routinely evaluated for outcome objectives?

☐ Yes ☐ No

41. Do you know whether DJS holds any resource "fairs" for court staff?

☐ Yes ☐ No

42. Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

If so, does this affect your decision-making? ☐ Yes ☐ No

43. Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

If so, does this affect your decision-making? ☐ Yes ☐ No

44. Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know

If so, does this affect your decision-making? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Policy

45. Do current probation terms and conditions tend to be too harsh?

☐ Yes ☐ No

46. Should probation terms and conditions be tailored to the individual youth?

☐ Yes ☐ No

47. If you could change the law, how willing would you be to grant DJS the discretion to modify the terms and conditions of probation without a hearing before the Court?

☐ Very

☐ Somewhat

☐ Not very

☐ Not at all

48. If DJS is developing significant policy changes, should it include court input?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, how should court input be included?

☐ A survey

☐ Participation by judges/court staff in regular meetings with DJS leaders/staff

☐ Periodic written updates on policy development, including invitations to submit comments

☐ Other: _____

49. How should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes?

☐ E-mail/Memos

☐ Regular meetings between judges/court staff and DJS leaders/staff

☐ Periodic written updates on policy development

☐ Other: _____

50. What, if any, opportunities exist in your jurisdiction to facilitate information-sharing between the court and DJS on issues of policy and practice?

APPENDIX 2

Charts—Maryland Counties

Appendix 2

How informed are you about DJS worker qualifications and training?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How informed are you about DJS worker qualifications and training?	Very	Count	5			5
		% within Status of Respondent	9.6%			5.9%
	Somewhat	Count	29	2	7	38
		% within Status of Respondent	55.8%	18.2%	31.8%	44.7%
	Not very	Count	12	7	5	24
		% within Status of Respondent	23.1%	63.6%	22.7%	28.2%
	Not at all	Count	4	2	10	16
		% within Status of Respondent	7.7%	18.2%	45.5%	18.8%
	Missing	Count	2			2
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%			2.4%
Total		Count	52	11	22	85
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does quality of written report influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does quality of written report influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	41	7	7	55
		% within Status of Respondent	82.0%	70.0%	63.6%	77.5%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	9	3	4	16
		% within Status of Respondent	18.0%	30.0%	36.4%	22.5%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does presence in courtroom of counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does presence in courtroom of counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	30	2	3	35
		% within Status of Respondent	60.0%	20.0%	27.3%	49.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	20	8	8	36
		% within Status of Respondent	40.0%	80.0%	72.7%	50.7%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does quality of the counselor's oral presentation influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does quality of the counselor's oral presentation influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	28	3	2	33
		% within Status of Respondent	56.0%	30.0%	18.2%	46.5%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	22	7	9	38
		% within Status of Respondent	44.0%	70.0%	81.8%	53.5%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does your past experience with the counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does your past experience with the counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	37	8	2	47
		% within Status of Respondent	74.0%	80.0%	18.2%	66.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	13	2	9	24
		% within Status of Respondent	26.0%	20.0%	81.8%	33.8%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does the counselor's experience and/or expertise influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does the counselor's experience and/or expertise influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	35	7	5	47
		% within Status of Respondent	70.0%	70.0%	45.5%	66.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	15	3	6	24
		% within Status of Respondent	30.0%	30.0%	54.5%	33.8%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does Court's experience with the respondent influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does Court's experience with the respondent influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	32	4	3	39
		% within Status of Respondent	64.0%	40.0%	27.3%	54.9%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	18	6	8	32
		% within Status of Respondent	36.0%	60.0%	72.7%	45.1%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does the level of DJS staffing present in the courtroom influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does the level of DJS staffing present in the courtroom influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	6		1	7
		% within Status of Respondent	12.0%		9.1%	9.9%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	44	10	10	64
		% within Status of Respondent	88.0%	100.0%	90.9%	90.1%
Total		Count	50	10	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you take into account DJS recommendations in forming your decisions?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Do you take into account DJS recommendations in forming your decisions?	Yes	Count	51	10	8	69
		% within Status of Respondent	96.2%	83.3%	36.4%	79.3%
	No	Count	1	2	3	6
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	16.7%	13.6%	6.9%
	Missing	Count	1		11	12
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%		50.0%	13.8%
Total		Count	53	12	22	87
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming types of care decisions?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming types of care decisions	Greatly	Count	32	6	1	39
		% within Status of Respondent	60.4%	50.0%	4.3%	44.3%
	Moderately	Count	17	5	1	23
		% within Status of Respondent	32.1%	41.7%	4.3%	26.1%
	Missing	Count	4	1	21	26
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%	91.3%	29.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming disposition/placement decisions?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming disposition/placement decisions?	Greatly	Count	32	5	2	39
		% within Status of Respondent	60.4%	41.7%	8.7%	44.3%
	Moderately	Count	18	6	2	26
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	50.0%	8.7%	29.5%
	Missing	Count	3	1	19	23
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%	8.3%	82.6%	26.1%
	Total	Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming types of detention decisions?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming types of detention decisions?	Greatly	Count	22	6	2	30
		% within Status of Respondent	41.5%	50.0%	8.7%	34.1%
	Moderately	Count	25	3	1	29
		% within Status of Respondent	47.2%	25.0%	4.3%	33.0%
	Little to None	Count	2	2		4
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%	16.7%		4.5%
	Missing	Count	4	1	20	25
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%	87.0%	28.4%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming graduated sanctions decisions?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming graduated sanctions decisions?	Greatly	Count	3	28	31
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	34.6%	33.3%
	Moderately	Count	6	24	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	29.6%	32.3%
	Little to None	Count		1	1
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.2%	1.1%
	Missing	Count	3	27	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	33.3%	32.3%
	23	Count		1	1
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.2%	1.1%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming waivers?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
To what extent do you take into account the recommendations of DJS in forming waivers?	Greatly	Count	9	3	2	14
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%	25.0%	8.7%	15.9%
	Moderately	Count	26	6	3	35
		% within Status of Respondent	49.1%	50.0%	13.0%	39.8%
	Little to None	Count		2	2	4
		% within Status of Respondent		16.7%	8.7%	4.5%
	Missing	Count	18	1	16	35
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	8.3%	69.6%	39.8%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

In what percentage do you follow the DJS recommendations while making detention decisions?

			Status of Respondent			Total	
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided		
In what percentage do you follow the DJS recommendations while making detention decisions?	<25%	Count	2	2		4	
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%	16.7%		4.5%	
	25%	Count	3	1	1	5	
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%	8.3%	4.3%	5.7%	
	50%	Count	11	4		15	
		% within Status of Respondent	20.8%	33.3%		17.0%	
	100%	Count		1		1	
		% within Status of Respondent		8.3%		1.1%	
	other	Count	31	2		33	
		% within Status of Respondent	58.5%	16.7%		37.5%	
	Missing	Count	6	2	22	30	
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	16.7%	95.7%	34.1%	
Total			Count	53	12	23	88
			% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

In what percentage do you follow the DJS recommendations while making disposition/placement decisions?					
			Status of Respondent		
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided
In what percentage do you follow the DJS recommendations while making disposition/placement decisions?	<25%	Count		1	1
		% within Status of Respondent		8.3%	1.1%
	25%	Count			1
		% within Status of Respondent			4.3%
	50%	Count	10	6	
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	50.0%	
	100%	Count	1	1	1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%	4.3%
	other	Count	34	2	
		% within Status of Respondent	64.2%	16.7%	
	Missing	Count	8	2	21
		% within Status of Respondent	15.1%	16.7%	91.3%
Total			53	12	23
			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How confident are you in DJS pre-disposition reports?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How confident are you in DJS pre-disposition reports?	Very	Count	26	5	1	32
		% within Status of Respondent	49.1%	41.7%	4.3%	36.4%
	Somewhat	Count	21	3		24
		% within Status of Respondent	39.6%	25.0%		27.3%
	Not very	Count	1	2	2	5
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	16.7%	8.7%	5.7%
	Missing	Count	5	2	20	27
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	16.7%	87.0%	30.7%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How confident are you in the detention recommendations of DJS staff?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How confident are you in the detention recommendations of DJS staff?	Very	Count	21	4		25
		% within Status of Respondent	39.6%	33.3%		28.4%
	Somewhat	Count	25	3	3	31
		% within Status of Respondent	47.2%	25.0%	13.0%	35.2%
	Not very	Count	2	2	1	5
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%	16.7%	4.3%	5.7%
	Not at all	Count		2	1	3
		% within Status of Respondent		16.7%	4.3%	3.4%
	Missing	Count	5	1	18	24
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	8.3%	78.3%	27.3%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How confident are you in DJS decisions regarding release from detention?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How confident are you in DJS decisions regarding release from detention?	Very	Count	24	3		27
		% within Status of Respondent	45.3%	25.0%		30.7%
	Somewhat	Count	22	5	1	28
		% within Status of Respondent	41.5%	41.7%	4.3%	31.8%
	Not very	Count	2	2	1	5
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%	16.7%	4.3%	5.7%
	Not at all	Count		1	1	2
		% within Status of Respondent		8.3%	4.3%	2.3%
	Missing	Count	5	1	20	26
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	8.3%	87.0%	29.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How confident are you in the disposition/placement recommendations of DJS staff?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How confident are you in the disposition/placement recommendations of DJS staff?	Very	Count	26	5		31
		% within Status of Respondent	49.1%	41.7%		35.2%
	Somewhat	Count	23	2	1	26
		% within Status of Respondent	43.4%	16.7%	4.3%	29.5%
	Not very	Count		4	1	5
		% within Status of Respondent		33.3%	4.3%	5.7%
	Not at all	Count			1	1
		% within Status of Respondent			4.3%	1.1%
	Missing	Count	4	1	20	25
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%	87.0%	28.4%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2**Do you know what a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) is?**

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Do you know what a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is?	Yes	Count	43	8	2	53
		% within Status of Respondent	81.1%	66.7%	8.7%	60.2%
	No	Count	10	4	13	27
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	33.3%	56.5%	30.7%
	Missing	Count			8	8
		% within Status of Respondent			34.8%	9.1%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would the use by DJS of a validated risk assessment instrument (RAI) increase or decrease your reliance on DJS detention recommendations?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Would the use by DJS of a validated detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) increase or decrease your reliance on DJS detention recommendations?	Increase	Count	25	3	3	31
		% within Status of Respondent	47.2%	25.0%	13.0%	35.2%
	Neither	Count	18	7	4	29
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	58.3%	17.4%	33.0%
	Missing	Count	10	2	16	28
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	16.7%	69.6%	31.8%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Appendix 2

Should judges be allowed to specify a particular placement for a child committed to DJS?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should judges be allowed to specify a particular placement for a child committed to DJS?	Yes	Count	30	7	3	40
		% within Status of Respondent	56.6%	58.3%	13.0%	45.5%
	No	Count	19	4	4	27
		% within Status of Respondent	35.8%	33.3%	17.4%	30.7%
	Missing	Count	4	1	16	21
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%	69.6%	23.9%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Are children placed by DJS in a timely fashion?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Are children placed by DJS in a timely fashion?	Yes	Count	18	5		23
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	41.7%		26.1%
	No	Count	22	5		27
		% within Status of Respondent	41.5%	41.7%		30.7%
	Missing	Count	13	2	23	38
		% within Status of Respondent	24.5%	16.7%	100.0%	43.2%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Are children placed by DJS in a timely fashion?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Are children placed by DJS in a timely fashion?	Yes	Count	1	24	25
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	29.6%	26.9%
	No	Count	10	18	28
		% within Court Jurisdiction	83.3%	22.2%	30.1%
	Missing	Count	1	39	40
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	48.1%	43.0%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How confident are you in DJS's ability to match youth to the most appropriate services?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How confident are you in DJS's ability to match youth to the most appropriate services?	Very	Count	12	2		14
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	16.7%		15.9%
	Somewhat	Count	29	5	2	36
		% within Status of Respondent	54.7%	41.7%	8.7%	40.9%
	Not very	Count	6	3	1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	25.0%	4.3%	11.4%
	Not at all	Count	1	1		2
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%		2.3%
	Missing	Count	5	1	20	26
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	8.3%	87.0%	29.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How confident are you in DJS's ability to match youth to the most appropriate services?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
How confident are you in DJS's ability to match youth to the most appropriate services?	Very	Count		14	14
		% within Court Jurisdiction		17.3%	15.1%
	Somewhat	Count	4	33	37
		% within Court Jurisdiction	33.3%	40.7%	39.8%
	Not very	Count	6	5	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	6.2%	11.8%
	Not at all	Count	1	1	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	1.2%	2.2%
	Missing	Count	1	28	29
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	34.6%	31.2%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Do DJS staff have the expertise necessary to determine the most appropriate treatment for delinquent youth?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
In your opinion, do DJS staff have the expertise necessary to determine the most appropriate treatment for delinquent youth?	Yes	Count	38	9	1	48
		% within Status of Respondent	71.7%	75.0%	4.3%	54.5%
	No	Count	3		1	4
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%		4.3%	4.5%
	Missing	Count	12	3	21	36
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	25.0%	91.3%	40.9%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.	

Appendix 2

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of secure detention centers?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of secure detention centers?	1 - Highest	Count	2			2
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%			2.3%
	2 - Moderatly High	Count	5	1	1	7
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	8.3%	4.3%	8.0%
	3 - Moderate	Count	12	4		16
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	33.3%		18.2%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	13	2		15
		% within Status of Respondent	24.5%	16.7%		17.0%
	5 - Lowest	Count	6	3	1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	25.0%	4.3%	11.4%
	Missing	Count	15	2	21	38
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	16.7%	91.3%	43.2%
	Total	Count	53	12	23	88
% within Status of Respondent		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Appendix 2

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of committed - pending placement services?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of committed - pending placement services?	1 - Highest	Count	1			1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%			1.1%
	2 - Moderatly High	Count	8	1	1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	15.1%	8.3%	4.3%	11.4%
	3 - Moderate	Count	10	3		13
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	25.0%		14.8%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	11	3		14
		% within Status of Respondent	20.8%	25.0%		15.9%
	5 - Lowest	Count	9	3		12
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%	25.0%		13.6%
	Missing	Count	14	2	22	38
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	16.7%	95.7%	43.2%
Total	Count		53	12	23	88
	% within Status of Respondent		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2**Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - secure services?**

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - secure services?	1 - Highest	Count	1			1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%			1.1%
	2 - Moderatly High	Count	7	1	1	9
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	8.3%	4.3%	10.2%
	3 - Moderate	Count	14	6		20
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	50.0%		22.7%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	14	1		15
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	8.3%		17.0%
	5 - Lowest	Count	2	2		4
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%	16.7%		4.5%
	Missing	Count	15	2	22	39
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	16.7%	95.7%	44.3%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - non-secure services?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - non-secure services?	1 - Highest	Count	4			4
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%			4.5%
	2 - Moderatly High	Count	15	2	1	18
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	16.7%	4.3%	20.5%
	3 - Moderate	Count	14	6		20
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	50.0%		22.7%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	5			5
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%			5.7%
	5 - Lowest	Count		1		1
		% within Status of Respondent		8.3%		1.1%
Missing	Count	15	3	22	40	
	% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	25.0%	95.7%	45.5%	
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of shelter care - non-secure services?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of shelter care - non-secure services?	1 - Highest	Count	2			2
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%			2.3%
	2 - Moderatly High	Count	10	1	1	12
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	8.3%	4.3%	13.6%
	3 - Moderate	Count	13	5		18
		% within Status of Respondent	24.5%	41.7%		20.5%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	7	3		10
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	25.0%		11.4%
	5 - Lowest	Count	2			2
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%			2.3%
Missing	Count	19	3	22	44	
	% within Status of Respondent	35.8%	25.0%	95.7%	50.0%	
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

How informed are you about community-based services in your county/city that are available to delinquent youth?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
How informed are you about community-based services in your county/city that are available to delinquent youth?	Very	Count	23	2		25
		% within Status of Respondent	43.4%	16.7%		28.4%
	Somewhat	Count	21	2	2	25
		% within Status of Respondent	39.6%	16.7%	8.7%	28.4%
	Not very	Count	6	6	5	17
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	50.0%	21.7%	19.3%
	Not at all	Count	1	2	10	13
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	16.7%	43.5%	14.8%
	Missing	Count	2		6	8
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%		26.1%	9.1%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services from DJS?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services from DJS?	Checked (yes)	Count	51	9	13	73
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	96.1%
	Not Checked (no)	Count		3		3
		% within Status of Respondent		25.0%		3.9%
	Total	Count	51	12	13	76
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services from the counsel for the child?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services from the counsel for the child?	Checked (yes)	Count	35	5	7	47
		% within Status of Respondent	68.6%	41.7%	53.8%	61.8%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	16	7	6	29
		% within Status of Respondent	31.4%	58.3%	46.2%	38.2%
Total		Count	51	12	13	76
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services from the court?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should the juvenile court judges/masters get information about community-based services from the court?	Checked (yes)	Count	27	7	6	40
		% within Status of Respondent	52.9%	58.3%	46.2%	52.6%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	24	5	7	36
		% within Status of Respondent	47.1%	41.7%	53.8%	47.4%
	Total	Count	51	12	13	76
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you ever visited any detention or residential institutions or programs that provide community-based services?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Have you ever visited any detention or residential institutions or programs that provide community-based services?	Yes	Count	31	4	3	38
		% within Status of Respondent	58.5%	33.3%	13.0%	43.2%
	No	Count	18	7	13	38
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	58.3%	56.5%	43.2%
	Missing	Count	4	1	7	12
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%	30.4%	13.6%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the rehabilitation components of DJS's mission?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the rehabilitation components of DJS's mission?	1	Count	24	4	7	35
		% within Status of Respondent	45.3%	33.3%	30.4%	39.8%
	2	Count	8	5	2	15
		% within Status of Respondent	15.1%	41.7%	8.7%	17.0%
	3	Count	11	1	3	15
		% within Status of Respondent	20.8%	8.3%	13.0%	17.0%
	4	Count	4			4
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%			4.5%
	Missing	Count	6	2	11	19
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	16.7%	47.8%	21.6%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the deterrence components of DJS's mission?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the deterrence components of DJS's mission?	1	Count	4	1		5
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%		5.7%
	2	Count	14	3	6	23
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	25.0%	26.1%	26.1%
	3	Count	15	3	3	21
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	25.0%	13.0%	23.9%
	4	Count	7	2	1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	16.7%	4.3%	11.4%
	5	Count	1			1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%			1.1%
	Missing	Count	12	3	13	28
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	25.0%	56.5%	31.8%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the deterrence components of DJS's mission?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the deterrence components of DJS's mission?	1	Count	4	1		5
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%		5.7%
	2	Count	14	3	6	23
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	25.0%	26.1%	26.1%
	3	Count	15	3	3	21
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	25.0%	13.0%	23.9%
	4	Count	7	2	1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	16.7%	4.3%	11.4%
	5	Count	1			1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%			1.1%
	Missing	Count	12	3	13	28
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	25.0%	56.5%	31.8%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the punitive components of DJS's mission?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the punitive components of DJS's mission?	0	Count	1			1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%			1.1%
	1	Count	1	1		2
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%		2.3%
	2	Count	6		1	7
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%		4.3%	8.0%
	3	Count	5	4	1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	33.3%	4.3%	11.4%
	4	Count	7	1		8
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	8.3%		9.1%
	5	Count	15	3	5	23
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	25.0%	21.7%	26.1%
	Missing	Count	18	3	16	37
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	25.0%	69.6%	42.0%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the restorative justice components of DJJ's mission?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the restorative justice components of DJS's mission?	1	Count	5		1	6
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%		4.3%	6.8%
	2	Count	12		3	15
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%		13.0%	17.0%
	3	Count	9	6	3	18
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%	50.0%	13.0%	20.5%
	4	Count	7	2	3	12
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	16.7%	13.0%	13.6%
	5	Count	3	1		4
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%	8.3%		4.5%
	Missing	Count	17	3	13	33
		% within Status of Respondent	32.1%	25.0%	56.5%	37.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the protect public safety components of DJS's mission?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
On a scale of 1-6, how would you rate the protect public safety components of DJS's mission?	1	Count	15	7	5	27
		% within Status of Respondent	28.3%	58.3%	21.7%	30.7%
	2	Count	14	3	5	22
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	25.0%	21.7%	25.0%
	3	Count	9		1	10
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%		4.3%	11.4%
	4	Count	1		1	2
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%		4.3%	2.3%
	5	Count	1			1
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%			1.1%
	Missing	Count	13	2	11	26
		% within Status of Respondent	24.5%	16.7%	47.8%	29.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2**Does DJS have the responsibility of establishing programs that prevent delinquency?**

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of establishing programs that prevent delinquency?	Checked	Count	38	7	5	50
		% within Status of Respondent	77.6%	77.8%	45.5%	72.5%
	Not Checked	Count	11	2	6	19
		% within Status of Respondent	22.4%	22.2%	54.5%	27.5%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does DJS have the responsibility of ensuring compliance with court orders?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of ensuring compliance with court orders?	Checked	Count	44	8	8	60
		% within Status of Respondent	89.8%	88.9%	72.7%	87.0%
	Not Checked	Count	5	1	3	9
		% within Status of Respondent	10.2%	11.1%	27.3%	13.0%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does DJS have the responsibility of providing status reports?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of providing status reports?	Checked	Count	31	7	6	44
		% within Status of Respondent	63.3%	77.8%	54.5%	63.8%
	Not Checked	Count	18	2	5	25
		% within Status of Respondent	36.7%	22.2%	45.5%	36.2%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does DJS have the responsibility of ensuring that juvenile offenders fulfill their obligation to the victims and communities?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of ensuring that juvenile offenders fulfill their obligation to the victims and communities?	Checked	Count	42	8	7	57
		% within Status of Respondent	85.7%	88.9%	63.6%	82.6%
	Not Checked	Count	7	1	4	12
		% within Status of Respondent	14.3%	11.1%	36.4%	17.4%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2**Does DJS have the responsibility of providing alternatives to detention?**

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of providing alternatives to detention?	Checked	Count	42	6	7	55
		% within Status of Respondent	85.7%	66.7%	63.6%	79.7%
	Not Checked	Count	7	3	4	14
		% within Status of Respondent	14.3%	33.3%	36.4%	20.3%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does DJS have the responsibility of providing mental health and substance abuse programming?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of providing mental health and substance abuse programming?	Checked	Count	43	6	7	56
		% within Status of Respondent	87.8%	66.7%	63.6%	81.2%
	Not Checked	Count	6	3	4	13
		% within Status of Respondent	12.2%	33.3%	36.4%	18.8%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does DJS have the responsibility of providing aftercare services?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of providing aftercare services?	Checked	Count	44	6	8	58
		% within Status of Respondent	89.8%	66.7%	72.7%	84.1%
	Not Checked	Count	5	3	3	11
		% within Status of Respondent	10.2%	33.3%	27.3%	15.9%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does DJS have the responsibility of maintaining consistent and regular contact with court staff on issues affecting juvenile offenders?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS have the responsibility of maintaining consistent and regular contact with court staff on issues affecting juvenile offenders?	Checked	Count	39	5	6	50
		% within Status of Respondent	79.6%	55.6%	54.5%	72.5%
	Not Checked	Count	10	4	5	19
		% within Status of Respondent	20.4%	44.4%	45.5%	27.5%
Total		Count	49	9	11	69
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does your court collect or analyze data on racial, regional, and/or gender differences among youth?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does your court collect or analyze data on racial, regional, and/or gender differences among youth?	Yes	Count	5			5
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%			5.7%
	No	Count	31	3	3	37
		% within Status of Respondent	58.5%	25.0%	13.0%	42.0%
	Don't Know	Count	12	8	16	36
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	66.7%	69.6%	40.9%
	Missing	Count	5	1	4	10
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	8.3%	17.4%	11.4%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Do any members of your court staff meet with DJS representatives on a regular basis?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Do any members of your court staff meet with DJS representatives on a regular basis?	Yes	Count	40	5	5	50
		% within Status of Respondent	75.5%	41.7%	21.7%	56.8%
	No	Count	7	2	3	12
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	16.7%	13.0%	13.6%
	Don't Know	Count	5	4	11	20
		% within Status of Respondent	9.4%	33.3%	47.8%	22.7%
	Missing	Count	1	1	4	6
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%	17.4%	6.8%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does DJS routinely provide the court with updates on community resources available to the court?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS routinely provide the court with updates on community resources available to the court?	Yes	Count	27	4	1	32
		% within Status of Respondent	50.9%	33.3%	4.3%	36.4%
	No	Count	9	2	2	13
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%	16.7%	8.7%	14.8%
	Don't Know	Count	14	5	16	35
		% within Status of Respondent	26.4%	41.7%	69.6%	39.8%
	Missing	Count	3	1	4	8
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%	8.3%	17.4%	9.1%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Are you familiar with community resources available to the court for outreach?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Are you familiar with community resources available to the court for outreach?	Yes	Count	38	6	6	50
		% within Status of Respondent	71.7%	50.0%	26.1%	56.8%
	No	Count	9	5	11	25
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%	41.7%	47.8%	28.4%
	Missing	Count	6	1	6	13
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	8.3%	26.1%	14.8%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Do you know whether available DJS programs are routinely evaluated for outcome objectives?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Do you know whether available DJS programs are routinely evaluated for outcome objectives?	Yes	Count	6			6
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%			6.8%
	No	Count	46	12	15	73
		% within Status of Respondent	86.8%	100.0%	65.2%	83.0%
	Missing	Count	1		8	9
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%		34.8%	10.2%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you know whether DJS holds any resource "fairs" for court staff?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Do you know whether DJS holds any resource "fairs" for court staff?	Yes	Count	6			6
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%			6.8%
	No	Count	46	11	15	72
		% within Status of Respondent	86.8%	91.7%	65.2%	81.8%
	3	Count		1		1
		% within Status of Respondent		8.3%		1.1%
	Missing	Count	1		8	9
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%		34.8%	10.2%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2**Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates?**

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates?	Yes	Count	2			2
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%			2.3%
	No	Count	33	4	1	38
		% within Status of Respondent	62.3%	33.3%	4.3%	43.2%
	Don't Know	Count	17	8	13	38
		% within Status of Respondent	32.1%	66.7%	56.5%	43.2%
	Missing	Count	1		9	10
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%		39.1%	11.4%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates?	Yes	Count	4	1		5
		% within Status of Respondent	7.5%	8.3%		5.7%
	No	Count	30	5	1	36
		% within Status of Respondent	56.6%	41.7%	4.3%	40.9%
	Don't Know	Count	16	6	13	35
		% within Status of Respondent	30.2%	50.0%	56.5%	39.8%
	Missing	Count	3		9	12
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%		39.1%	13.6%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates?	Yes	Count	6	1		7
		% within Status of Respondent	11.3%	8.3%		8.0%
	No	Count	33	5	1	39
		% within Status of Respondent	62.3%	41.7%	4.3%	44.3%
	Don't Know	Count	12	6	13	31
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	50.0%	56.5%	35.2%
	Missing	Count	2		9	11
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%		39.1%	12.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates, does this affect your decision-making?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates, does this affect your decision-making?	Yes	Count	7	1		8
		% within Status of Respondent	13.2%	8.3%		9.1%
	No	Count	12	5	1	18
		% within Status of Respondent	22.6%	41.7%	4.3%	20.5%
	Missing	Count	34	6	22	62
		% within Status of	64.2%	50.0%	95.7%	70.5%
	Respondent					
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

If DJS provides the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates, does this affect your decision-making?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
If DJS provides the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates, does this affect your decision-making?	Yes	Count	8	2	1	11
		% within Status of Respondent	15.1%	16.7%	4.3%	12.5%
	No	Count	8	4	1	13
		% within Status of Respondent	15.1%	33.3%	4.3%	14.8%
	Missing	Count	37	6	21	64
		% within Status of Respondent	69.8%	50.0%	91.3%	72.7%
Total	Count		53	12	23	88
	% within Status of Respondent		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates, does this affect your decision-making?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
If DJS provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates, does this affect your decision-making?	Yes	Count	9	2		11
		% within Status of Respondent	17.0%	16.7%		12.5%
	No	Count	10	4	1	15
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	33.3%	4.3%	17.0%
	Missing	Count	34	6	22	62
		% within Status of	64.2%	50.0%	95.7%	70.5%
		Respondent				
Total	Count		53	12	23	88
	% within Status of Respondent		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Would you want a special report from DJS on any injury to the child?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Would you want a special report from DJS on any injury to the child?	Checked (yes)	Count	41	5	8	54
		% within Status of Respondent	83.7%	45.5%	72.7%	76.1%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	8	6	3	17
		% within Status of Respondent	16.3%	54.5%	27.3%	23.9%
Total		Count	49	11	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you want a special report from DJS on an overdose?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Would you want a special report from DJS on an overdose?	Checked (yes)	Count	35	3	6	44
		% within Status of Respondent	71.4%	27.3%	54.5%	62.0%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	14	8	5	27
		% within Status of Respondent	28.6%	72.7%	45.5%	38.0%
Total		Count	49	11	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Would you want a special report from DJS on any changes in placement?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Would you want a special report from DJS on any changes in placement?	Checked (yes)	Count	40	6	9	55
		% within Status of Respondent	81.6%	54.5%	81.8%	77.5%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	9	5	2	16
		% within Status of Respondent	18.4%	45.5%	18.2%	22.5%
Total		Count	49	11	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you want a special report from DJS on any emergency removal?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Would you want a special report from DJS on any emergency removal?	Checked (yes)	Count	45	9	9	63
		% within Status of Respondent	91.8%	81.8%	81.8%	88.7%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	4	2	2	8
		% within Status of Respondent	8.2%	18.2%	18.2%	11.3%
Total		Count	49	11	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Would you want a special report from DJS on any need for medication?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Would you want a special report from DJS on any need for medication?	Checked (yes)	Count	24	3	4	31
		% within Status of Respondent	49.0%	27.3%	36.4%	43.7%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	25	8	7	40
		% within Status of Respondent	51.0%	72.7%	63.6%	56.3%
Total		Count	49	11	11	71
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do current probation terms and conditions tend to be too harsh?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Do current probation terms and conditions tend to be too harsh?	No	Count	50	11	5	66
		% within Status of Respondent	94.3%	91.7%	21.7%	75.0%
	Missing	Count	3	1	18	22
		% within Status of Respondent	5.7%	8.3%	78.3%	25.0%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Should probation terms and conditions be tailored to the individual youth?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should probation terms and conditions be tailored to the individual youth?	Yes	Count	52	11	10	73
		% within Status of Respondent	98.1%	91.7%	43.5%	83.0%
	Missing	Count	1	1	13	15
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%	56.5%	17.0%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

If you could change the law, how willing would you be to grant DJS the discretion to modify the terms and conditions of probation without a hearing before the Court?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
If you could change the law, how willing would you be to grant DJS the discretion to modify the terms and conditions of probation without a hearing before the Court?	Very	Count	2	1	1	4
		% within Status of Respondent	3.8%	8.3%	4.3%	4.5%
	Somewhat	Count	10	3	2	15
		% within Status of Respondent	18.9%	25.0%	8.7%	17.0%
	Not very	Count	22	2	7	31
		% within Status of Respondent	41.5%	16.7%	30.4%	35.2%
	Not at all	Count	18	5	1	24
		% within Status of Respondent	34.0%	41.7%	4.3%	27.3%
	Missing	Count	1	1	12	14
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%	52.2%	15.9%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

If DJS is developing significant policy changes, should it include court input?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
If DJS is developing significant policy changes, should it include court input?	Yes	Count	52	11	14	77
		% within Status of Respondent	98.1%	91.7%	60.9%	87.5%
	Missing	Count	1	1	9	11
		% within Status of Respondent	1.9%	8.3%	39.1%	12.5%
Total		Count	53	12	23	88
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Should court input be included by a survey?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should court input be included by a survey?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	1	1	9
		% within Status of Respondent	14.0%	9.1%	7.1%	12.0%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	43	10	13	66
		% within Status of Respondent	86.0%	90.9%	92.9%	88.0%
Total		Count	50	11	14	75
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Should court input be included by participation by judges/court staff in regular meetings with DJS leaders/staff?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should court input be included by participation by judges/court staff in regular meetings with DJS leaders/staff?	Checked (yes)	Count	39	8	11	58
		% within Status of Respondent	78.0%	72.7%	78.6%	77.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	11	3	3	17
		% within Status of Respondent	22.0%	27.3%	21.4%	22.7%
Total		Count	50	11	14	75
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Should court input be included by a periodic written updates on policy development, including invitations to submit comments?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should court input be included by a periodic written updates on policy development, including invitations to submit comments?	Checked (yes)	Count	28	6	8	42
		% within Status of Respondent	56.0%	54.5%	57.1%	56.0%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	22	5	6	33
		% within Status of Respondent	44.0%	45.5%	42.9%	44.0%
Total		Count	50	11	14	75
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes by e-mail/memos?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes by e-mail/memos?	Checked (yes)	Count	25	2	5	32
		% within Status of Respondent	48.1%	18.2%	35.7%	41.6%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	27	9	9	45
		% within Status of Respondent	51.9%	81.8%	64.3%	58.4%
Total		Count	52	11	14	77
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes by regular meetings between judges/court staff and DJS leaders/staff?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes by regular meetings between judges/court staff and DJS leaders/staff?	Checked (yes)	Count	41	6	8	55
		% within Status of Respondent	78.8%	54.5%	57.1%	71.4%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	11	5	6	22
		% within Status of Respondent	21.2%	45.5%	42.9%	28.6%
Total		Count	52	11	14	77
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes by periodic written updates on policy development?

			Status of Respondent			Total
			Currently Presiding	Not Currently Presiding	Never Presided	
Should DJS inform the court of any actual policy changes by periodic written updates on policy development?	Checked (yes)	Count	38	8	10	56
		% within Status of Respondent	73.1%	72.7%	71.4%	72.7%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	14	3	4	21
		% within Status of Respondent	26.9%	27.3%	28.6%	27.3%
Total		Count	52	11	14	77
		% within Status of Respondent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX 3

Charts—Baltimore City

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training or technical assistance relating to juvenile issues in the past five years?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training or technical assistance relating to juvenile issues in the past five years?	Yes	Count	11	54	65
		% within Court Jurisdiction	91.7%	66.7%	69.9%
	No	Count	1	27	28
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	33.3%	30.1%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you received any specific training in the mental health area?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the mental health area?	Checked (yes)	Count	8	27	35
		% within Court Jurisdiction	72.7%	50.0%	53.8%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	3	27	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	27.3%	50.0%	46.2%
Total		Count	11	54	65
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training in the substance abuse area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the substance abuse area?	Checked (yes)	Count	10	29	39
		% within Court Jurisdiction	90.9%	54.7%	60.9%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	1	24	25
		% within Court Jurisdiction	9.1%	45.3%	39.1%
Total		Count	11	53	64
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you received any specific training in the adolescent neurological development area?						
			Court Jurisdiction		Total	
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions		
Have you received any specific training in the adolescent neurological development area?	Checked (yes)	Count	4	13	17	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	36.4%	24.5%	26.6%	
	Not Checked (no)	Count	7	40	47	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	63.6%	75.5%	73.4%	
Total			Count	11	53	64
			% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training in the family violence area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the family violence area?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	36	43
		% within Court Jurisdiction	63.6%	67.9%	67.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	4	17	21
		% within Court Jurisdiction	36.4%	32.1%	32.8%
Total		Count	11	53	64
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you received any specific training in the educational issues related to juvenile area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the educational issues related to juvenile area?	Checked (yes)	Count	8	25	33
		% within Court Jurisdiction	72.7%	47.2%	51.6%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	3	27	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	27.3%	50.9%	46.9%
	12	Count		1	1
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.9%	1.6%
Total		Count	11	53	64
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training regarding gender?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the gender specific training area?	Checked (yes)	Count	3	8	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction	27.3%	15.1%	17.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	8	45	53
		% within Court Jurisdiction	72.7%	84.9%	82.8%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you received any specific training in the juvenile law and juvenile court proceedings area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the juvenile law and juvenile court proceedings area?	Checked (yes)	Count	11	44	55
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	83.0%	85.9%
	Not Checked (no)	Count		9	9
		% within Court Jurisdiction		17.0%	14.1%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training in the DJS support systems area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the DJS support systems area?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	15	22
		% within Court Jurisdiction	63.6%	28.3%	34.4%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	4	38	42
		% within Court Jurisdiction	36.4%	71.7%	65.6%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you received any specific training in the restorative justice area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the restorative justice area?	Checked (yes)	Count	4	9	13
		% within Court Jurisdiction	36.4%	17.0%	20.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	7	44	51
		% within Court Jurisdiction	63.6%	83.0%	79.7%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training in the detention reform area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the detention reform area?	Checked (yes)	Count	9	14	23
		% within Court Jurisdiction	81.8%	26.4%	35.9%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	2	39	41
		% within Court Jurisdiction	18.2%	73.6%	64.1%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Have you received any specific training in the medication disputes area?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the medication disputes area?	Checked (yes)	Count	3	11	14
		% within Court Jurisdiction	27.3%	20.8%	21.9%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	8	42	50
		% within Court Jurisdiction	72.7%	79.2%	78.1%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Have you received any specific training in the validity and use of the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Have you received any specific training in the training on validity and use of risk assessment instrument area?	Checked (yes)	Count	9	12	21
		% within Court Jurisdiction	81.8%	22.6%	32.8%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	2	41	43
		% within Court Jurisdiction	18.2%	77.4%	67.2%
Total	Count		11	53	64
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you benefit from specialized training in juvenile issues?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from specialized training in juvenile issues?	Yes	Count	11	60	71
		% within Court Jurisdiction	91.7%	75.0%	77.2%
	No	Count	1	16	17
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	20.0%	18.5%
	Missing	Count		4	4
		% within Court Jurisdiction		5.0%	4.3%
Total		Count	12	80	92
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Would you benefit from mental health training?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from mental health training?	Checked (yes)	Count	9	33	42
		% within Court Jurisdiction	75.0%	55.0%	58.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	3	27	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	45.0%	41.7%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you benefit from substance abuse training?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from substance abuse training?	Checked (yes)	Count	10	20	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	83.3%	33.3%	41.7%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	2	40	42
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	66.7%	58.3%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Would you benefit from training in adolescent neurological development?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in adolescent neurological development?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	31	38
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	51.7%	52.8%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	5	29	34
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	48.3%	47.2%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you benefit from family violence training?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in family violence prevention?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	17	24
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	28.3%	33.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	5	43	48
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	71.7%	66.7%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Would you benefit from training in educational issues related to juveniles?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in educational issues related to juveniles?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	35	42
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	59.3%	59.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	5	24	29
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	40.7%	40.8%
Total	Count		12	59	71
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you benefit from training in gender specific issues?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in gender specific issues?	Checked (yes)	Count	5	16	21
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	26.7%	29.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	7	44	51
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	73.3%	70.8%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Would you benefit from training in juvenile law and juvenile court proceedings?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in juvenile law and juvenile court proceedings?	Checked (yes)	Count	3	18	21
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	30.0%	29.2%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	9	42	51
		% within Court Jurisdiction	75.0%	70.0%	70.8%
Total		Count	12	60	72
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you benefit from training in DJS support systems?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in DJS support systems?	Checked (yes)	Count	8	34	42
		% within Court Jurisdiction	66.7%	56.7%	58.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	4	26	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	33.3%	43.3%	41.7%
Total		Count	12	60	72
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Would you benefit from training in restorative justice?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in restorative justice?	Checked (yes)	Count	5	17	22
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	28.3%	30.6%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	7	43	50
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	71.7%	69.4%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Would you benefit from training in detention reform?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would you benefit from training in detention reform?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	18	25
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	30.0%	34.7%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	5	42	47
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	70.0%	65.3%
Total	Count		12	60	72
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Do you take into account DJS recommendations in forming your decisions?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Do you take into account DJS recommendations in forming your decisions?	Yes	Count	10	63	73
		% within Court Jurisdiction	83.3%	78.8%	79.3%
	No	Count	1	5	6
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	6.3%	6.5%
	Missing	Count	1	12	13
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	15.0%	14.1%
Total		Count	12	80	92
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

How informed are you about DJS worker qualifications and training?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
How informed are you about DJS worker qualifications and training?	Very	Count		5	5
		% within Court Jurisdiction		6.4%	5.6%
	Somewhat	Count	6	33	39
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	42.3%	43.3%
	Not very	Count	5	22	27
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	28.2%	30.0%
	Not at all	Count		17	17
		% within Court Jurisdiction		21.8%	18.9%
	Missing	Count	1	1	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	1.3%	2.2%
Total		Count	12	78	90
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

How confident are you in DJS pre-disposition reports?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
How confident are you in DJS pre-disposition reports?	Very	Count	3	31	34
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	38.3%	36.6%
	Somewhat	Count	8	17	25
		% within Court Jurisdiction	66.7%	21.0%	26.9%
	Not very	Count		5	5
		% within Court Jurisdiction		6.2%	5.4%
	Missing	Count	1	28	29
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	34.6%	31.2%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

How confident are you in the detention recommendations of DJS staff?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
How confident are you in the detention recommendations of DJS staff?	Very	Count	1	25	26
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	30.9%	28.0%
	Somewhat	Count	8	24	32
		% within Court Jurisdiction	66.7%	29.6%	34.4%
	Not very	Count	1	4	5
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	4.9%	5.4%
	Not at all	Count		3	3
		% within Court Jurisdiction		3.7%	3.2%
Missing	Count	2	25	27	
	% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	30.9%	29.0%	
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

How confident are you in DJS decisions regarding release from detention?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
How confident are you in DJS decisions regarding release from detention?	Very	Count	2	26	28
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	32.1%	30.1%
	Somewhat	Count	7	22	29
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	27.2%	31.2%
	Not very	Count	2	3	5
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	3.7%	5.4%
	Not at all	Count		2	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction		2.5%	2.2%
	Missing	Count	1	28	29
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	34.6%	31.2%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Do you know what a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Do you know what a detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) is?	Yes	Count	11	45	56
		% within Court Jurisdiction	91.7%	55.6%	60.2%
	No	Count	1	28	29
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	34.6%	31.2%
	Missing	Count		8	8
		% within Court Jurisdiction		9.9%	8.6%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Would the use by DJS of a validated detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) increase or decrease your reliance on DJS detention recommendations?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Would the use by DJS of a validated detention risk assessment instrument (RAI) increase or decrease your reliance on DJS detention recommendations?	Increase	Count	9	24	33
		% within Court Jurisdiction	75.0%	29.6%	35.5%
	Neither	Count		30	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction		37.0%	32.3%
	Missing	Count	3	27	30
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	33.3%	32.3%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does the quality of the written report influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does the quality of the written report influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	9	49	58
		% within Court Jurisdiction	90.0%	75.4%	77.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	1	16	17
		% within Court Jurisdiction	10.0%	24.6%	22.7%
Total	Count		10	65	75
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Does the presence in the courtroom of the counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does the presence in the courtroom of the counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	7	29	36
		% within Court Jurisdiction	70.0%	44.6%	48.0%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	3	36	39
		% within Court Jurisdiction	30.0%	55.4%	52.0%
Total		Count	10	65	75
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does the quality of the counselor's oral presentation influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?

			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does the quality of the counselor’s oral presentation influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	8	26	34
		% within Court Jurisdiction	80.0%	40.0%	45.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	2	39	41
		% within Court Jurisdiction	20.0%	60.0%	54.7%
Total		Count	10	65	75
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Does your past experience with the counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does your past experience with the counselor influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	8	41	49
		% within Court Jurisdiction	80.0%	63.1%	65.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	2	24	26
		% within Court Jurisdiction	20.0%	36.9%	34.7%
Total		Count	10	65	75
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does the counselor's experience and/or expertise influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does the counselor's experience and/or expertise influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	9	41	50
		% within Court Jurisdiction	90.0%	63.1%	66.7%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	1	24	25
		% within Court Jurisdiction	10.0%	36.9%	33.3%
Total		Count	10	65	75
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Does the court's experience with the respondent influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does the court's experience with the respondent influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	8	32	40
		% within Court Jurisdiction	80.0%	49.2%	53.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	2	33	35
		% within Court Jurisdiction	20.0%	50.8%	46.7%
Total		Count	10	65	75
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Does the level of DJS staffing present in the courtroom influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does the level of DJS staffing present in the courtroom influence your reliance on DJS recommendations?	Checked (yes)	Count	1	6	7
		% within Court Jurisdiction	10.0%	9.2%	9.3%
	Not Checked (no)	Count	9	59	68
		% within Court Jurisdiction	90.0%	90.8%	90.7%
Total		Count	10	65	75
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of secure detention centers?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of secure detention centers?	1 - Highest	Count		2	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction		2.5%	2.2%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	1	7	8
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	8.6%	8.6%
	3 - Moderate	Count	3	14	17
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	17.3%	18.3%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	6	9	15
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	11.1%	16.1%
	5 - Lowest	Count	1	10	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	12.3%	11.8%
	Missing	Count	1	39	40
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	48.1%	43.0%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of committed - pending placement services?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of committed - pending placement services?	1 - Highest	Count		1	1
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.2%	1.1%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	2	10	12
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	12.3%	12.9%
	3 - Moderate	Count	2	11	13
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	13.6%	14.0%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	5	10	15
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	12.3%	16.1%
	5 - Lowest	Count	2	10	12
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	12.3%	12.9%
	Missing	Count	1	39	40
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	48.1%	43.0%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - secure services?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - secure services?	1 - Highest	Count		1	1
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.2%	1.1%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	2	8	10
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	9.9%	10.8%
	3 - Moderate	Count	4	17	21
		% within Court Jurisdiction	33.3%	21.0%	22.6%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	3	12	15
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	14.8%	16.1%
	5 - Lowest	Count	1	3	4
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	3.7%	4.3%
Missing	Count	2	40	42	
	% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	49.4%	45.2%	
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - non-secure services?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of commitment - non-secure services?	1 - Highest	Count	1	3	4
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	3.7%	4.3%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	2	18	20
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	22.2%	21.5%
	3 - Moderate	Count	7	13	20
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	16.0%	21.5%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	1	5	6
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	6.2%	6.5%
	5 - Lowest	Count		1	1
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.2%	1.1%
Missing	Count	1	41	42	
	% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	50.6%	45.2%	
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of shelter care - non-secure services?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Between 1-5 where do you rate the quality of shelter care - non-secure services?	1 - Highest	Count		2	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction		2.5%	2.2%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	3	10	13
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	12.3%	14.0%
	3 - Moderate	Count	7	12	19
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	14.8%	20.4%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	1	9	10
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	11.1%	10.8%
	5 - Lowest	Count		2	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction		2.5%	2.2%
	Missing	Count	1	46	47
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	56.8%	50.5%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the rehabilitation components of DJS’s mission?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the rehabilitation components of DJS’s mission?	1 - Highest	Count	4	32	36
		% within Court Jurisdiction	33.3%	39.5%	38.7%
	2 - Moderately High	Count		17	17
		% within Court Jurisdiction		21.0%	18.3%
	3 - Moderate	Count	5	10	15
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	12.3%	16.1%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	1	3	4
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	3.7%	4.3%
	Missing	Count	2	19	21
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	23.5%	22.6%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the deterrence components of DJS's mission?						
			Court Jurisdiction		Total	
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions		
On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the deterrence components of DJS's mission?	1 - Highest	Count		5	5	
		% within Court Jurisdiction		6.2%	5.4%	
	2 - Moderately High	Count	3	22	25	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	27.2%	26.9%	
	3 - Moderate	Count	5	17	22	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	21.0%	23.7%	
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	3	7	10	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	8.6%	10.8%	
	Missing	Count		1	1	
		% within Court Jurisdiction		1.2%	1.1%	
		Count	1	29	30	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	35.8%	32.3%	
	Total		Count	12	81	93
			% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the punitive components of DJS's mission?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the punitive components of DJS's mission?	0	Count	1		1
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%		1.1%
	1	Count	1	1	2
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	1.2%	2.2%
	2	Count	1	6	7
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	7.4%	7.5%
	3	Count	1	10	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	12.3%	11.8%
	4	Count	2	6	8
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	7.4%	8.6%
	5	Count	3	21	24
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	25.9%	25.8%
	Missing	Count	3	37	40
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	45.7%	43.0%
Total	Count		12	81	93
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the restorative justice components of DJS's mission?					
		Court Jurisdiction			Total
		Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions		
On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the restorative justice components of DJS's mission?	1 - Highest	Count	2	5	7
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	6.2%	7.5%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	3	12	15
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	14.8%	16.1%
	3 - Moderate	Count	2	17	19
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	21.0%	20.4%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count	2	12	14
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	14.8%	15.1%
	Missing	Count		4	4
		% within Court Jurisdiction		4.9%	4.3%
		Count	3	31	34
		% within Court Jurisdiction	25.0%	38.3%	36.6%
	Total	Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the public safety protection components of DJS's mission?				
		Court Jurisdiction		Total
		Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
On a scale of 1-5, how would you rate the public safety protection components of DJS's mission?	1 - Highest	Count	2	27
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	33.3%
	2 - Moderately High	Count	4	19
		% within Court Jurisdiction	33.3%	23.5%
	3 - Moderate	Count	4	7
		% within Court Jurisdiction	33.3%	8.6%
	4 - Moderately Low	Count		2
		% within Court Jurisdiction		2.5%
	Missing	Count	1	
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	
	Total	Count	12	81
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates?	Yes	Count		3	3
		% within Court Jurisdiction		3.7%	3.2%
	No	Count	5	33	38
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	40.7%	40.9%
	Don't Know	Count	7	35	42
		% within Court Jurisdiction	58.3%	43.2%	45.2%
	Missing	Count		10	10
		% within Court Jurisdiction		12.3%	10.8%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates, does this affect your decision-making?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Failure to Appear rates, does this affect your decision-making?	Yes	Count	1	7	8
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	8.6%	8.6%
	No	Count	2	17	19
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	21.0%	20.4%
	Missing	Count	9	57	66
		% within Court Jurisdiction	75.0%	70.4%	71.0%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates?	Yes	Count	1	4	5
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	4.9%	5.4%
	No	Count	5	32	37
		% within Court Jurisdiction	41.7%	39.5%	39.8%
	Don't Know	Count	6	33	39
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	40.7%	41.9%
	Missing	Count		12	12
		% within Court Jurisdiction		14.8%	12.9%
Total	Count		12	81	93
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If DJS provides the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates, does this affect your decision-making?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
If DJS provides the court with routine reports on re-arrest rates, does this affect your decision-making?	Yes	Count	1	10	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	12.3%	11.8%
	No	Count	2	11	13
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	13.6%	14.0%
	Missing	Count	9	60	69
		% within Court Jurisdiction	75.0%	74.1%	74.2%
Total	Count		12	81	93
	% within Court Jurisdiction		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
Does DJS provide the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates?	Yes	Count		9	9
		% within Court Jurisdiction		11.1%	9.7%
	No	Count	6	33	39
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	40.7%	41.9%
	Don't Know	Count	6	28	34
		% within Court Jurisdiction	50.0%	34.6%	36.6%
	Missing	Count		11	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction		13.6%	11.8%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates, does this affect your decision-making?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
If DJS provides the court with routine reports on Violation of Probation rates, does this affect your decision-making?	Yes	Count	1	12	13
		% within Court Jurisdiction	8.3%	14.8%	14.0%
	No	Count	2	13	15
		% within Court Jurisdiction	16.7%	16.0%	16.1%
	Missing	Count	9	56	65
		% within Court Jurisdiction	75.0%	69.1%	69.9%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

If DJS is developing significant policy changes, should it include court input?					
			Court Jurisdiction		Total
			Baltimore City	All other jurisdictions	
If DJS is developing significant policy changes, should it include court input?	Yes	Count	12	70	82
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	86.4%	88.2%
	Missing	Count		11	11
		% within Court Jurisdiction		13.6%	11.8%
Total		Count	12	81	93
		% within Court Jurisdiction	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

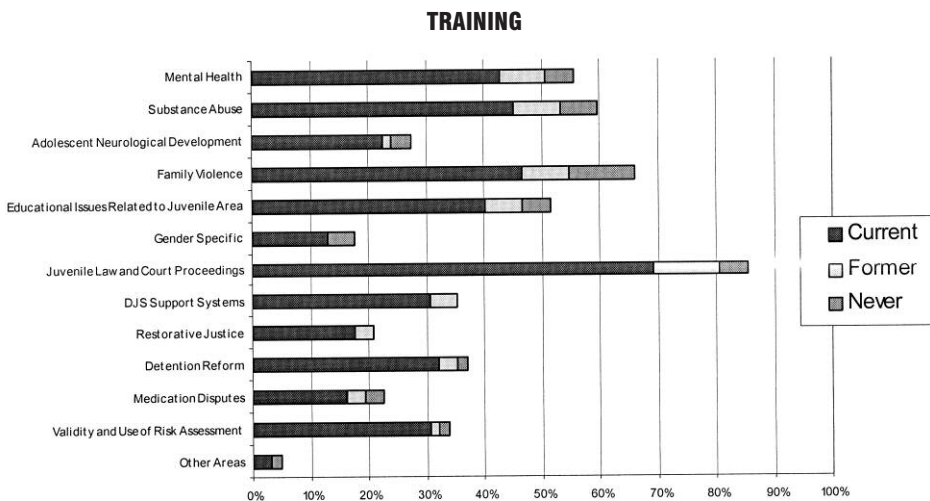
APPENDIX 4

Judicial Training

Judicial Training

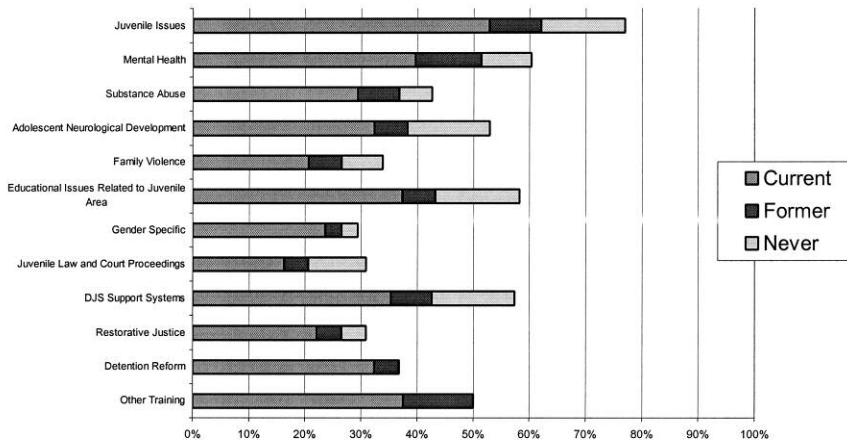
The Project Advisory Committee is interested in a brief description of the training background and needs of the judges/masters surveyed. Accordingly, several questions were included in the questionnaire regarding past training received by respondents and the type of training they believed would be of greatest benefit to them.

Nearly 72 percent of the respondents have received training in juvenile law and court proceedings. When broken down into specific areas, respondents have received training in the following issues, in decreasing order: juvenile law and court proceedings (86 percent), family violence (66 percent), substance abuse (60 percent), mental health (56 percent), educational issues related to the juvenile (52 percent), detention reform (37 percent), DJS support systems (36 percent), validity and use of risk assessment (34 percent - although 82 percent of the Baltimore City judges/masters had received training on risk assessment), adolescent neurological development (27 percent), medication disputes (23 percent), restorative justice (21 percent), and gender specific issues (18 percent).



Seventy-seven (77) percent of our respondents reported that they would benefit from specialized training in juvenile issues. It is noteworthy that DJS support systems was among the issues that receive the highest percentage of respondents indicating that they would benefit from training in this area. The highest percentage (60 percent) of survey respondents indicate that specialized training in mental health issues would be of interest to them. This was followed, in decreasing order, by: educational issues related to the juvenile (58 percent), DJS support systems (57 percent), adolescent neurological development (53 percent), substance abuse (43 percent), detention reform (37 percent), family violence (34 percent), juvenile law and court proceedings (31 percent), restorative justice (31 percent), and gender specific issues (29 percent).

WOULD YOU BENEFIT FROM SPECIALIZED TRAINING?



APPENDIX 5

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The Honorable Michael F. Finifter

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Christian M. Kahl

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Thomas J. Bollinger

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable J. Norris Byrnes

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Vicki Ballou-Watts

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable John O. Hennegan

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Lawrence R. Daniels

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Robert E. Cadigan

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Alexander Wright, Jr.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Kathleen G. Cox

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

Master Richard A. McAllister, Jr.

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue, Room 349
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

Master Richard D. Payne

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

Master Jacqueline E. Dawson

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

Master Richard J. Gilbert

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

Master Paul J. Hanley

Circuit Court for Baltimore County
County Courts Building
401 Bosley Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204-0754

The Honorable Kaye Allison

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert Street, 411M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Stuart R. Berger

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert Street, 436M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Edward Hargadon

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert Street, 407M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Roger W. Brown

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
111 North Calvert Street, 214E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Evelyn Cannon

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
111 North Calvert Street, 329E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Audrey J.S. Carrion

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert Street, 636M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Bonita J. Dancy

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
111 North Calvert Street, 408E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable John M. Glynn

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert Street, 234M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Clifton J. Gordy

111 North Calvert Street, 531E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Wanda K. Heard

111 North Calvert Street, 343E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Ellen M. Heller

111 North Calvert Street, 208E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Marcella A. Holland

111 North Calvert Street, 124E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Joseph H.H. Kaplan

111 North Calvert Street, 241E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Albert J. Matricciani

111 North Calvert Street, 330E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable John P. Miller

111 North Calvert Street, 120E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Joseph P. McCurdy

111 North Calvert Street, 252E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Brooke M. Murdock

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 642M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Alfred Nance

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 226M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Thomas E. Noel

111 North Calvert Street, 561E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable John N. Prevas

111 North Calvert Street, 534E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable William D. Quarles

111 North Calvert Street, 550E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Allen L. Schwait

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 466M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Carol E. Smith

111 North Calvert Street, 205E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Paul A. Smith

111 North Calvert Street, 122E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Lynn K. Stewart

111 North Calvert Street, 126E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable John C. Themelis

111 North Calvert Street, 209E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Shirley M. Watts

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 408M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Thomas J.S. Waxter, Jr.

111 North Calvert Street, 505E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable Martin P. Welch

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 217M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

The Honorable David W. Young

111 North Calvert Street, 430E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Christopher L. Panos

111 North Calvert Street, 323E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Theresa Furnari

111 North Calvert Street, 101E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Robert L. Bloom

111 North Calvert Street, 107E
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Bradley O. Bailey

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 130M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Claudette Brown

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 146M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Patricia Brown

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 131M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master James P. Casey

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 128M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Linda Koban

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100 North Calvert, 101AM
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Kathryn Koshel

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 111M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Richard D. Lawlor

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 139M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Zakia Mahasa

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
100 North Calvert, 113M
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Master Gregory Sampson

Circuit Court for Baltimore City
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Baltimore, Baltimore 21202

The Honorable Marjorie L. Clagett

Circuit Court for Calvert County
175 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678

The Honorable Warren J. Krug

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Calvert County
175 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678

Master E. Gregory Wells

Circuit Court for Calvert County
175 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678

Master E. Gregory Wells

Circuit Court for Calvert County
175 Main Street
Prince Frederick, Maryland 20678

Master Thomas F. Stansfield

Circuit Court for Carroll County
1 Court Place
Westminster, Maryland 21157

The Honorable Karen A. Murphy Jensen

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Caroline County
109 Market Street
Denton, Maryland 21629

Master Katherine Brewer Poole

Circuit Court for Carroll County
Historic Courthouse
Court Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

The Honorable Raymond E. Beck, Sr.

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Carroll County
Courthouse Annex
55 North Court Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

The Honorable Dexter M. Thompson, Jr.

Circuit Court for Cecil County
Court House
129 East Main Street
Elkton, Maryland 21921

The Honorable Luke K. Burns, Jr.

Circuit Court for Carroll County
Courthouse Annex
55 North Court Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

The Honorable O. Robert Lidums

Circuit Court for Cecil County
Court House
129 East Main Street
Elkton, Maryland 21921

The Honorable Michael M. Galloway

Circuit Court for Carroll County
Courthouse Annex
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Westminster, Maryland 21157

Master Jo Ann D. Asparagus

Circuit Court for Cecil County
Court House
129 East Main Street
Elkton, Maryland 21921

Master Peter M. Tabatsko

Circuit Court for Carroll County
Historic Courthouse
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Westminster, Maryland 21157

The Honorable Robert C. Nalley

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Charles County
200 Charles Street
La Plata, Maryland 20646

Master T. Bryan McIntire

Circuit Court for Carroll County
11 North Court Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157

The Honorable Steven G. Chappelle

Circuit Court for Charles County
200 Charles Street
La Plata, Maryland 20646

The Honorable Christopher C. Henderson

Circuit Court for Charles County
200 Charles Street
La Plata, Maryland 20646

The Honorable Donald F. Johnson

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Dorchester County
Court House, 206 High Street
Cambridge, Maryland 21613

Master Brett W. Wilson

Circuit Court for Dorchester County
Court House, 206 High Street
Cambridge, Maryland 21613

The Honorable G. Edward Dwyer, Jr.

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Frederick County
100 West Patrick Street, Court House
Frederick, Maryland 21701

The Honorable Mary Ann Stepler

Circuit Court for Frederick County
100 West Patrick Street, Court House
Frederick, Maryland 21701

The Honorable John H. Tisdale

Circuit Court for Frederick County
100 West Patrick Street, Court House
Frederick, Maryland 21701

The Honorable Julie Stevenson

Circuit Court for Frederick County
100 West Patrick Street, Court House
Frederick, Maryland 21701

The Honorable James L. Sherbin

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Garrett County
203 South 4th Street, Court House
Oakland, Maryland 21550

Master Daryl T. Walter

Circuit Court for Garrett County
203 South 4th Street, Court House
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The Honorable William O. Carr

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Harford County
Court House, 20 West Courtland Street
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

The Honorable Maurice W. Baldwin, Jr.

Circuit Court for Harford County
Court House, 20 West Courtland Street
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

The Honorable Stephen M. Waldron

Circuit Court for Harford County
Court House, 20 West Courtland Street
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

The Honorable Thomas E. Marshall

Circuit Court for Harford County
Court House, 20 West Courtland Street
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

The Honorable Emory A. Plitt, Jr.

Circuit Court for Harford County
Court House, 20 West Courtland Street
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

Master Cornelius D. Helfrich

31 East Lee Street
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

Master Florio N. Franetovich

115 Fulford Avenue
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

Master Theodore M. Hart

9 South Hickory Avenue
Bel Air, Maryland 21014

The Honorable Lenore R. Gelfman

Circuit Court for Howard County
Court House, 8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

The Honorable Raymond J. Kane, Jr.

Circuit Court for Howard County
Court House, 8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

The Honorable James B. Dudley

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Court House, 8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

The Honorable Dennis M. Sweeney

Circuit Court for Howard County
Court House, 8360 Court Avenue
Ellicott City, Maryland 21043

The Honorable Diane O. Leasure

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Howard County
Court House, 8360 Court Avenue
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Master Bernard A. Raum

Circuit Court for Howard County
Court House, 8360 Court Avenue
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Master Nancy L. Haslinger

Circuit Court for Howard County
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Master Elaine Patrick

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The Honorable J. Frederick Price

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Court House, 103 North Cross Street
Chestertown, Maryland 21620-1511

The Honorable DeLawrence Beard

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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The Honorable Paul H. Weinstein

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The Honorable Ann S. Harrington

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The Honorable S. Michael Pincus

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The Honorable D. Warren Donohue

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The Honorable Eric M. Johnson

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The Honorable Michael D. Mason

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The Honorable Durke G. Thompson

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Rockville, Maryland 20850

The Honorable Ann Newman Sundt

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The Honorable Mariselsa A. Bernard

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The Honorable Louise G. Scrivener

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The Honorable Nelson W. Rupp, Jr.

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The Honorable Patrick L. Woodward

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The Honorable William J. Rowan, III

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The Honorable John W. Debelius, III

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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The Honorable Dennis M. McHugh

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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The Honorable Katherine D. Savage

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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Master Sue Ann Mahaffey

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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Rockville, Maryland 20850

Master Steven G. Salant

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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Master Charles M. Cockerill

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
50 Maryland Avenue
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Master C. Lee Fredericks

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Montgomery County Judicial Center
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Rockville, Maryland 20850

The Honorable Robert J. Woods

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Herman Dawson

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Melanie Shaw Geter

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Graydon S. McKee, III

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable William D. Missouri

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Steven I. Platt

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Larnzell Martin, Jr.

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Richard H. Sothoron, Jr.

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable C. Philip Nichols

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable William Spellbring, Jr.

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Thomas P. Smith

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable E. Allen Shepherd

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Sherrie L. Krauser

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Michele D. Hotten

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Sheila R.**Tillerson Adams**

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable James J. Lombardi

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Toni Evon Clarke

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Maureen M. Lamasney

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Michael P. Whalen

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Ronald D. Schiff

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Julia B. Weatherly

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable Dwight D. Jackson

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Master Sherman West

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Master Arnold L. Yochelson

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

Master David K. Rumsey

Circuit Court for Prince George's County
Court House, 14735 Main Street
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

The Honorable John W. Sause, Jr.

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Queen Anne's County
100 Court House Square
Centreville, Maryland 21617

The Honorable Marvin S. Kaminetz

Circuit Court for St. Mary's County
Courthouse Drive
Leonardtown, Maryland 20650

The Honorable C. Clarke Raley

Circuit Court for St. Mary's County
Courthouse Drive
Leonardtown, Maryland 20650

Master Francis Michael Harris

Circuit Court for St. Mary's County
Courthouse Drive
Leonardtown, Maryland 20650

The Honorable Daniel M. Long

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Somerset County
30512 Prince William Street
Princess Anne, Maryland 21853

The Honorable William S. Horne

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Talbot County
Court House
11 North Washington Street
Easton, Maryland 21601

The Honorable Frederick C. Wright, III

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Washington County
Court House, 95 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

The Honorable Donald E. Beachley

Circuit Court for Washington County
Court House, 95 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

The Honorable John H. McDowell

Circuit Court for Washington County
Court House, 95 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

The Honorable W. Kennedy Boone, III

Circuit Court for Washington County
Court House, 95 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

Master Daniel P. Dwyer

Circuit Court for Washington County
Court House, 95 West Washington Street
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

The Honorable D. William Simpson

Administrative Judge
Circuit Court for Wicomico County
Courthouse, Room 105
Salisbury, Maryland 21803-0806

The Honorable Kathleen L. Beckstead

Circuit Court for Wicomico County
Courthouse, Room 105
Salisbury, Maryland 21803-0806

The Honorable Donald C. Davis

Circuit Court for Wicomico County
Courthouse, Room 105
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The Honorable Thomas C. Groton, III

Circuit Court for Worcester County
Court House, Room 104
One W. Market Street
Snow Hill, Maryland 21863

**The Honorable Theodore R.
Eschenburg**

Circuit Court for Worcester County
Court House, Room 228
One West Market Street
Snow Hill, Maryland 21863

Master Mary Margaret Kent

Circuit Court for Worcester County
Court House, Room 228
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Snow Hill, Maryland 21863

APPENDIX 7

Respondents to Questionnaire

Allegheny County

The Honorable Gary J. Leasure
The Honorable W. Timothy Finan

Anne Arundel County

The Honorable Paul A. Hackner
The Honorable Michele D. Jaklitsch.
The Honorable Nancy L. Davis-Loomis
The Honorable Pamela L. North
The Honorable Philip T. Caroom
Master Erica J. Wolfe
Master James D. McCarthy, Jr.

Baltimore County

The Honorable John G. Turnbull, II
The Honorable Alexander Wright, Jr.
The Honorable Christian M. Kahl
The Honorable J. Norris Byrnes
The Honorable Lawrence R. Daniels
The Honorable Kathleen G. Cox
Master Richard J. Gilbert

Baltimore City

The Honorable Kaye Allison
The Honorable Stuart R. Berger
The Honorable Edward R. K. Hargadon
The Honorable Evelyn Omega Cannon
The Honorable Audrey J.S. Carrion
The Honorable Bonita J. Dancy
The Honorable John M. Glynn
The Honorable Marcella A. Holland
The Honorable Joseph H.H. Kaplan
The Honorable Albert J. Matricciani
The Honorable Joseph P. McCurdy
The Honorable Allen L. Schwait
The Honorable Carol E. Smith
Master Christopher L. Panos
Master Theresa Furnari
Master Robert L. Bloom
Master Claudette Brown
Master Patricia Brown
Master James P. Casey

Master Kathryn Koshel
Master Zakia Mahasa
Master Gregory Sampson
Master Yolanda Tanner

Calvert County

The Honorable Marjorie L. Clagett
Master E. Gregory Wells

Caroline County

The Honorable Karen A. Murphy Jensen

Carroll County

Master Peter M. Tabatsko
Master Katherine Brewer Poole

Cecil County

The Honorable Dexter M. Thompson, Jr.

Charles County

The Honorable Robert C. Nalley
The Honorable Steven G. Chappelle

Dorchester County

Master Brett W. Wilson

Frederick County

The Honorable John H. Tisdale
The Honorable Julie Stevenson

Garrett County

Master Daryl T. Walter

Harford County

The Honorable Maurice W. Baldwin, Jr.
The Honorable Thomas E. Marshall
The Honorable Emory A. Plitt, Jr.

Howard County

Honorable James B. Dudley
 Master Cornelius D. Helfrich
 The Honorable Lenore R. Gelfman
 The Honorable Raymond J. Kane, Jr.
 The Honorable Dennis M. Sweeney
 The Honorable Diane O. Leasure
 Master Bernard A. Raum
 Master Nancy L. Haslinger
 Master Elaine Patrick

Kent County

The Honorable J. Frederick Price

Montgomery County

The Honorable DeLawrence Beard
 The Honorable Paul H. Weinstein
 The Honorable Ann S. Harrington
 The Honorable D. Warren Donohue
 The Honorable Eric M. Johnson
 The Honorable Michael D. Mason
 The Honorable Durke G. Thompson
 The Honorable Ann Newman Sundt
 The Honorable Mariselsa A. Bernard
 The Honorable William J. Rowan, III
 The Honorable John W. Debelius, III
 The Honorable Dennis M. McHugh
 The Honorable Katherine D. Savage
 Master Steven G. Salant

Prince George's County

The Honorable Melanie Shaw Geter
 The Honorable Graydon S. McKee, III
 The Honorable Steven I. Platt
 The Honorable Larnzell Martin, Jr.
 The Honorable Richard H. Sothoron, Jr.
 The Honorable C. Philip Nichols
 The Honorable Thomas P. Smith
 The Honorable E. Allen Shepherd
 The Honorable Michael P. Whalen
 The Honorable Ronald D. Schiff
 The Honorable Julia B. Weatherly

Queen Anne's County

The Honorable G. Thomas Ross

St. Mary's County

The Honorable Marvin S. Kaminetz
 Master Francis Michael Harris

Talbot County

The Honorable William S. Horne

Washington County

The Honorable Frederick C. Wright, III
 The Honorable Donald E. Beachley
 The Honorable John H. McDowell
 Master Daniel P. Dwyer

Worcester County

The Honorable Thomas C. Groton, III
 Master Mary Margaret Kent

